CARL J. LOMEN

On March 31, 1932, S. M. Brosius and I had an interview with Carl J. Lomen and his wife, in Washington, D. C., with Mr. Lomen doing most of the talking. He said my articles on the Reindeer situation in the issues of INDIAN TRUTH for January and February, 1932, were based on mis-information; that the people who supplied me with the information (and he named a lot whom he assumed were my sources) were animated by improper motives, some of them perhaps being encouraged by business competitors or political enemies.

Mr. Lomen said he had spent thirty-two years of his life in the Reindeer business and considered himself better qualified to speak on the subject than any one else,--in fact, he regards himself as the only reindeer expert in the country; that the Indian Service men in charge of the reindeer were incompetent.

He claims my informants were malicious.

Mr. Lomen criticised Mr. E. F. Sawyer, and practically all the men connected with the Interior Department; claimed they knew very little about the reindeer industry and their recommendations were not sound.

(When asked by me if his Reindeer Corporation had made a commericial success of the business he said a dividend had never been paid.--M K S)

Lomen said his corporation had employed many Eskimo and had paid them thousands of dollars in wages; that they were the Eskimos best friend and they could not succeed without their friendship.

Lomen contended that Dr. Sheldon Jackson never expected the introduction of the reindeer was to be exclusively for the Natives, and referred to the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1903, containing Dr. Jackson's own words.

The first herd Lomen got control of was in 1914.

After all this hard pioneer work for the benefit of the Natives, all his corporation was getting was a lot of malicious abuse.

As to the question of marketing the meat, he was doubtful about the success of building up a real demand for human consumption; now selling canned reindeer meat as a dog food, and there was a good demand for it. He did not think the Government could make a success of the industry, in spite of unfair competition, such as carrying reindeer meat on the "Boxer" to the States and under-selling his corporation.

Lomen did not consider E. B. Moses, the present Reindeer Superintendent, a competent man.

Lomen willing to give up active management of their herds and let them be under a Unit manager. They did not care if their own herds increased or not; they wanted to buy from the Natives for butchering and shipping to the States.

Lomen said he had made a mistake in talking to the Kendrick Committee, when he placed the average mentality of the Eskimo at twelve years. That was too high; it should be ten years.

He claims that Dr. Jackson's opinion was that there would be sufficient deer for whites as well as Eskimo.

Lomen said they would prefer to turn all their deer over to the Government to herd, under the five units proposed, with managers for each.

Lomen spoke highly of the late Mr. Shields; said he was an old friend and he greatly regretted his death.

Lomen said that Andrews spent a lot of money on photostat work,--where did he get it? He has no money of his own. Believes that he was helped by the Alaska Steamship Co.; that the latter would like to run him out of the steamship business.

Andrews is disgruntled; hardly anybody can get along with him; he is erratic and deliberately twists figures and facts to suit his own purpose. Said Andrews was sore because he could not get back in the Service; that he did not know anything about the reindeer business.

Lomens run one steamer from Seattle to Nome and points north of there. Lomens are driving 2,000 reindeer across the country to the McKenzie River, which they sold to the Canadian Government. If they fall down on this they are "broke." Baldwin Brothers put in $2,000,000, considering it an opportunity to do something worth while for the Eskimo; they did not regard it as a commercial enterprise. Lomen intimated that the Baldwins will not continue their financial aid.

Lomen said all the Eskimo who had run their deer with the Lomens were better off than the others. He contended that the Eskimo did not want to have their deer separated.

Lomen said "I never have been sued nor have I ever sued any one."

Said their store in Seattle had Native handicraft work worth probably $50,000. No market for them.

Lomen said a mutual friend in Seattle had invited Andrews to meet him and Lomen at lunch to discuss matters. Andrews refused to accept the invitation. He said Andrews was a good research man, but he is fanatical, not accurate as to his facts; thinks he deliberately twists things to suit his purpose, and that he is unreliable. He spoke of "The Story of Sitka," written by Andrews, and said it was very well done. Mrs. Lomen also spoke nicely about the book. (She is a daughter of former Congressman Volstead), evidently knows something about the political game.)

Lomen says it is not the business of his father, the judge, to enforce the law in the second judicial division. (BUT as judge, he probably would have a great deal to say concerning the appointment of Marshalls, deputies, and others who hold territorial offices, and he ought to know whether or not they are doing their duty. M K S)

Lomen said the Government has had charge of the reindeer for 40 years; what have they to show for it ? No competent organization to handle the industry. They have done very little for the Natives. (In other words, nobody has done anything but the Lomens, and they have made a failure of it. M K S.)

The Alaska Steamship Co. may be helping Andrews in securing photostat copies of these various papers he is sending out.

Andrews uses the debit side and shows no credits.

Bogle, Bogle & Gates, Attorneys for the Alaska Steamship Co., help Andrews in preparing some of his statements. This indicates that the Steamship Co. is "bucking" the Lomens.

Andrews was in charge of the Kotzebue herd when the experiment to eradicate the warble fly was being made. He fell down on that.

Lomen says this opposition has been mis-directed and based on mis-information. No one in the Government Service is competent to do the work. He is proud of the work of the Lomen Corporation. Spoke of an editorial in the Seattle TIMES, which said "without the Lomens there would be no reindeer in Alaska." It was a philanthropic enterprise.

Leonard D. Baldwin, and Arthur J. Baldwin (225 Broadway, New York City) are fine men--Methodists. They put $2,000,000 into the reindeer industry primarily to help the Eskimo in a practical way.

Captain Peterson, formerly employed by Lomens, is now against them.

Trouble with the State Supervisor of Securities (Washington ?) caused by Andrews.

The last herd handled by Andrews was a Deering. Estimated to be 12,000, but he handled only 500.

Claim of 250,000 for Lomens out of the million deer. It don't matter how many we have. How can our figures be estimated--90% for whites, how can that be estimated ? (He did not dispute the figures of the Department, but merely asked the question. M K S)

Lomen spoke of the "vilification" of his father, Judge Lomen. Said he has as fine record in the Department of Justice as any judge who served in Alaska. During his ten years on the bench my father had the reputation of giving the limit to any violator of the liquor laws. He is now past 78 years of age; he has resigned. My mother now in Minnesota. She fell and broke her hip; she will remain there until able to go to Alaska.

We don't herd our deer; they herd with the Natives. Native deer also herd with ours. We are losing deer by the hundreds every month. There are five brothers of us, not one in the field. We are paying the Eskimo a couple of hundred thousand dollars a year. We have spent $400,000 for our equipment in the North. Every Eskimo who has ranged his herds with us is in better shape than the others.

As to separation of the herds, the owners are the ones who should ask for it.

As to selling and buying, we pay what the deer is worth on the range. We have to consider expense of round-up, butchering, literage and freight in getting the Reindeer meat to Seattle. The market in Alaska belongs to the Natives; they get 12 cents a pound for the meat at Nome.

Lomen read to me part of a letter addressed to the Chief of the Biological Survey, written by W. B. Miller, June 24, 1931, speaking highly of the Lomen herds on Nunivak Island. Miller expressed surprise that any one would criticise the arrangement. (The Natives benefit by white ownership of the reindeer.) Miller was in a sanatorium, suffering from tuberculosis, and may not get over it.
Lomen said the Interior Department was opposed to the Nunivak arrangement because it is now in the hands of the Department of Agriculture.

We worked hard for the Natives for years, and now receive abuse from a few people. All we have been getting is "kicks."

Lomens doing nothing now with the reindeer.

Shields largely responsible for Lomens getting into the reindeer industry.

We furnish copies of our records of the roun-ups to the Government. The Government has no records of its own.

No experienced man has been over the ground or spent time enough there to get the facts.

Nobody in the Department really knows anything about the reindeer industry. Sawyer not there long enough to know the situation.

Lomen says Sawyer is trying to freeze out the Lomens; that he is trying to build up a corporation and buy out the Lomens for a fraction of the value of their outfit; that Sawyer got a one-third interest in the Birdseye process for his own purpose.

Mrs. Lomen remarked that if the Reindeer industry goes out of Alaska, the Natives will drop down.

(Lomen a pleasant man to meet. He spoke largely in a general way, espressing opinions rather than submitting definite facts to controvert the statements in INDIAN TRUTH. He is a fluent talker and can make a good presentation of his case, provided his listeners are not fortified by reliable evidence from trustworthy sources.)

I invited Mr. Lomen to give me a brief statement (not over 400 words) of his objections to my articles, to be published in TRUTH. He did not want to do that, and preferred that I should state his position based on our interview.

When he asked for an expression of my opinion, I suggested that he would be in a better light if he and his corporation would co-operate in carrying out the recommendations of the Kendrick Committee, especially Nos. 2 and 5, providing for a separation of the herds and a round-up; that this seemed to me to be in the best interests of all concerned; that Alaska was a big country, with room for all; that I would like to see adopted a policy of "live and let live," and an adjustment that would reduce to the lowest possible minimum grounds for criticism; that so long as the herds were not separated, there would be always suspicion of wrong doing on their part.

Lomen said he supported the Kendrick recommendations, but as a matter of fact he seems opposed to having them carried out.

This is not given in consecutive form, but is the substance of what Lomen said to us.

M. K. Sniffen.

My dear Senator:

The Missionary Society of which we are members is very much interested in safeguarding the rights of the Eskimo of Alaska in the ownership of the reindeer which were furnished them some years ago, partly by subscription of the general public and partly by Congressional appropriation. The reindeer have increased remarkably, solving the question of food and clothing for these Eskimos.

Recently commercial interests have undertaken to gain control of the reindeer industry. We fear that there is real danger that the Eskimo will be deprived of their economic independence and of the advantages which come to them through such owndership. We, therefore, respectfully request you to urge upon the Department of the Interior that the following wteps be taken in order to safeguard the interests of the Eskimo in the reindeer industry.

First: That there be a general roundup of the herds at as early a date as possible.

Second: That the ownership of the deer as between whites and Eskimos be accurately determined.

Third: That ranges for the reindeer herds be allocated immediately.

Hoping that you will be able to give this matter your personal attention, we are

Yours very respectfully,

Hon. Ray Lyman Wilbur,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

We have learned that there is danger that large commercial interests may secure virtual control of the reindeer herds in Alaska, thereby depriving the Eskimos of their economic independence and of such advantages as come to them through ownership.

In view of this we respectfully urge upon you to use all of the influence of your department to protect the Eskimo in their ownership of the deer.

We would particularly suggest that there be at as early a date as possible a general roundup of the deer, accurate determination of ownership as between whites and natives and definite allocation of ranges.

Yours respectfully,

Memo: From A. J. Montgomery April 2, 1932
To Dr, E. Graham Wilson

The two Senators from New York are the Hon. Royal S. Copeland, and Hon. Robert F. Wagner, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

The Secretary of the Interior should be addressed as The Hon. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

I would suggest that the letters to the Senator be couched in some form like this:

My dear Senator:

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AJM-VP

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April 2, 1932

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To Dr. E. Graham Wilson

Secretary of the Interior
The Hon. Ray Lyman Wilbur,
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Yours respectfully

A. J. Montgomery

AJM-VP

(COPY)

This belongs in Dr. Montgomery's file of Reindeer.

Nome, Alaska
March 14, 1932

Mr. E. M. Brosius,
Rep. I. R. A.
Wash. Loan & Trust Bldg.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

As I am very much interested in the straightening out of this mess up here in which the reindeer of the Natives and Whites are involved, I having put a few hundred dollars into the deer for my family, to provide for them in case anything should happen to me, as my work was of a hazardous nature, and this would be a sort of an insurance for them, they being of the Native race, and the Deer under the protection of our Government as well as the Natives. I considered a sort of a safe way to protect them, safer than any other possible way. Therefore I am very much interested in the outcome and straightening out of this serious situation for the Natives.

I have been in Alaska for 34 years and in this section the last 30 years, have been more or less interested in the deer business since 1902; carried the mail in 1905 and 6 to Kotzebue and hauled a lot of freight using Reindeer to do the work. I had a Native, sometimes two, with me as we sometimes used as many as 20 deer sleds with one or two deer to the sled. We have used the deer as pack animals many times in the spring and summer freighting supplies to prospectors and miners, therefore I consider I know something about the reindeer from my own practical experience working with them, also my family moved our deer to Salmon Lake grounds in 1918, and we made our living from the meat, fish, berries and a little freighting for others until I got the contract carrying the Kougarook Mail from Nome, July 1925 for four years, and as my large family of 7 children were getting big, I decided to move them to Nome, that the older ones could get some education.

However, I continued to handle and manage our herd, and made our living from it until, on account of the manner in which our rights have been encroached on, continually, crowding us out and flooding the local market with meat to the butchers, I was compelled to let the deer roam at will, only killing now and then for ourselves and to fill what few orders I might get.

Since 1929 I have been compelled to work at anything I could get to do to earn the necessaries for my family, although I always get a fair price for my meat, and if we could have a coldstorage plant so that we could keep our meat and other products from spoiling in warm weather, as was Mr. Lopps plan, but could never get the funds to carry them out. I have often told Mr. Lopp that some one was working against Congress appropriating funds for him in a sufficient amount to enable him to accomplish anything in the way of getting the Natives educated to be able to successfully handle and mangge the Reindeer and Meat business. He

would only laugh and say, he could not see it that way, that no white man would ever want to get into the game, as it would be impossible for them to compete with the Natives.

I will admit he was right, that no white man could compete with Natives if the Natives had been educated, and supplied with facilities necessary for the business, but that is the point, I believe that was the reason that money was not furnished for Lopp to be able to take up the first option that he had to take over the Killima deer, thereby leaving an opening for whoever had been instrumental in holding up the appropriations for him to be able to.

This, I really believe was a plan worked out by the Linderburg, Lomen and Teller influence, Linderburg, being a Laplander, smart and knowing the future of the Reindeer business from hiw own experience at home in Lapland, how much greater it would be over here, and now that he was in a position to finance it, being President of the Pioneer Mining Co. and President of the Miners and Merchants Bank, influence was brought to bear on Congress to hold up the appropriations for the taking up of the options.

It is very evident that the appropriations were cut down at this particular time, and then, a precedent, of whites buying female deer, it might be possible to induce other Lapps, missions or even Natives to sell females, regardless of the Rules or Law, on the matter.

It is also very plain from that time on that the Lomen Co. proceeded to buy many herds from Lapps, not being satisfied with that, they then induced the Teller Mission to sell them the deer which were in their custody. This brought on a law suit, in which the Lomens got a judgment on a demurer. Judge Lomen had been appointed and confirmed, had not taken his seat as yet, it was understood at the time in Nome that Lomen had asked the retiring Judge Wolzenhimer to sit on the case, which he did with the result stated. Notice of appeal was given on instructions from Atty. Gen. Daugherty, however it was recalled.

What was the reason of the recall? Was influence brought to bear on Daugherty? Knutes Nelson was then a Senator from Minnesota, the State from which the Lomens came, and Lomen had been quite a politician at home, had even been mayor of the town at one time, did he use his political influence on Sen. Nelson and have him work to have the appeal dismissed? Sen. Nelson was chairman of the Judiciary Committee when Lomen's name came up for appointment the second term. It was only on a compromise that he was confirmed. His office has had the effect of making people, particularly the Natives, with a very few exceptions, afraid to express themselves, or even complain against the abuse or encroachments on their rights openly. The Natives have complained to me many, many times, and it was a long time before they would consent to allow me to make a complaint at Washington.

It at last got so open and brazen that they were driven by desperation to complain themselves, that is, one or two who had the nerve to do so. They told me that if they didn't do anything soon that they would have no deer or ground to feed them on.

They have actually become desperate. The actions of the Lomen herders in 1930, in April when the chief herder, Ole Stenfield, and one native boy, went up to the Inland Teller Herd Grounds, about 10 miles over the boundary and drove about 1400, mostly females, deer, down to the Lomen Co.'s ground. This boy's told me that they went down there with rifles, determined to get their deer. It was just before fawning time, and the Lomens have been doing this in the every year since they have been having deer near these people, and it seems to be the same every place else, according to complaints which I have received from them.

The Lomens do this and then will not let the Natives take their deer home until after fawning time, and then keep all the unmarked deer as Reversions, and only give the boys 4 fawns from every 10 females, or 40% of the number of females which they own in the bunch when run through the corral and chutes. I complained to Judge Lomen more than once, and called his attention to the estray law that "to the mare belongs the foal, and to the owner of the mare belong the foal thereof." Also Sec. 683 of Alaska Code 1913 edition, which penalizes for the taking up, keeping for his own use, or disposing of any estray without complying with previous sections of estray laws. I told him that he was Judge and should know these things, and advise all in his Company's employ and warn them of the consequences if they did not respect the law.

At the next session of the legislature when Fred Lyon, one of the Lomen Co. was a member, he brought up a bill making a law that, "The mark on a deer is prima face evidence of ownership."

This law to protect the stealing of another's deer, in as much "That the party stealing the deer must actually be caught remarking the same, with witnesses to corroborate the complaining witness," which would be near the impossible on the range at any time.

This is only an illustration to show that I believe the Judge was using his office to intimidate others from trying to make complaints against his Company, and put fear in their hearts.

However, there is one, that is myself, that had no fear for the Judge or his hirlings, and for that reason the Natives continually came to me with complaints, I forwarded many of them to Washington even before 1918, and copies might yet be on file in Washington. I still have some of the copies that the children did not get their hands on and destroy.

This has been one continual uphill fight, with it seemed the whole Government against us, but we kept at it hoping that some day our complaints would land in the hands of some high Official, who, at least, had a heart, and could consider the Natives up here as human as a white man, and take up our cause. Now that time seems to have come, and we hope our prayers will be answered, that we get our rights, and a chance to enjoy the fruits of our labors for almost 3 generations.

A great many of our people are disgusted with our Government for not doing something before to protect us, and even now, we have little faith in its sincerity when it put Gov. Parks in as chairman of the Council and head of the Reindeer business. We ask in fairness, Why not give Mr. Lopp a chance with the necessary funds and facilities to show the Lomen Co. how to handle the Natives and Reindeer business successfully, and not be a complete failure, as they have been with the vast amount of capital which they had to do with ?

We feel confident that Mr. Lopp is the only man whom you could put in charge, instead of Parks, and with the plans that he will make for Mozee and Schmidt and Stafford and a few more that are really necessary at this time, to get it going and keep it going on a successful basis. Mr. Lopp, it must be remembered is the one who was so successful in bringing the deer up to its status before this muddle, had he not been interfered with by cutting down the funds, this muddle would never exist, and we would like very much to see Mr. Lopp put in the Gov. Parks position in the Reindeer business.

We consider our desires and choice of an appointment should be considered. We believe that we know more than either the Gov. or Lomens about the deer, and we are sure we do about the Natives.

We know that an impossible thing has been put on those up here in charge at present, Mr. Mozee, Schmidt and Stafford, to get the work done as ordered this winter of separating the herds.

There are no funds provided to pay the boys to do the work, and though we are anxious to get the work done, our families have to live.

They have been trapping all winter. It will take quite a number of boys to do the work, and as they have families to care for, they cannot neglect any opportunity to make money either trapping or otherwise. This had been an extra severe winter, there may be a great many deer die from starvation on account of the heavy fall of snow and cold weather which will make hard crusts and ice over the moss, their winter feed, then they are unable to get the feed which will cause death to a great many, I fear.

I have been out in the hills several times this winter, and believe me, there will be lots of deer die before the snow and ice is gone enough to enable them to get much feed. Already I have seen quite a number of dead deer, that have died from hunger this winter. I came in a few days ago after a trip and saw many dead deer. It has been a very hard winter.

I cannot see why, when the instructions were given to have this work done, that some provision was not made to take care of the expense. Does the Government expect these people to be able to work for nothing, to repair the damage done by the Lomen Co. ? Who is to care for their families while at work, and after, until they can make some money ?

Had they done the work and refrained from trapping, they would be broke and they would be compelled to try and get goods on credit, they have no choice in where they trade, so, would be compelled to pay a great deal more for their goods, as is always the case.

when they have furs to trade they can do better, they go from one store to another getting the price that each place will pay for them, and if the price does not suit them near home, they will go to some other town or village and try the stores there. In that way, they get much more for their skins.

The poor Natives of [illegible] are deprived of the privilege since the Lomens have [illegible] their friends the [illegible] and [illegible] had [illegible] made a [illegible] for their [illegible], it is proving out to be.

It is no wonder what the Natives are asking me if the Lomen Co. own the Government. When I say, 'No,' they ask 'How is it that the Co. don't have to get out of our ground, when the Committee at Washington last year said they must get out ?

They refuse to do work for Lomens without pay. They ask, "Why is the Government going to spend money to help the Lomens, when they would not get a solistorage for us ? Looks like some of the Government men are partners of the Lomens, is what they say, and who can blame them for thinking that way, after seeing the way things are going.

Dear friend, if you are open for a suggestion, I would like to suggest that Mr. Baldwin be taken at his word. The words he said at the hearings last winter that 'if they did not get assistance, they would retire from Alaska, and you can have the whole shootingmatch.'

If some plan could be made where their holdings could be taken over at the price they set on the Natives deer, $3.00, and their improvements bought at a reasonable price, I believe it would be the best way to settle this trouble. With Mr. Lopp in command. Then instead of the Governor, I am sure you would get results that would be satisfactory at an earlier date than by any other way.

Some day, I am going to try and write a little history of the manner in which the Reindeer and Natives have been handled, and how Mr. Lopp and the Bureau of Education have been handicapped by lack of funds to carry on the work, as ordered done.

It seems strange that some people think that others ought be able to get any unlimited amount of work done, without ever thinking of supplying the necessary funds to pay for it.

I wonder if they feel that they themselves would be able to do it, I can't believe that anyone would imagine that they could get anything near the amount of work done, that this job of separating these herds is without paying for the labor. It is absolutely impossible.

These people must have food and clothing for their families; it requires money to get them, they have none of their own, so must work for it, trapping, hunting, fishing or any other way that presents itself, but work they must, in order to live, but they cannot work without pay as they are being asked to do by the Government, when those in charge are not provided with funds to pay for the work which they wish done.

If President Hoover, or any other high official of the Government has any work to be done, he expects to pay for it, and would do so. If he did some work for another he also would expect to be paid, so would anyone else, and why are these men whom you have up here to boss this job not provided with funds to do it with ?

The Lomens know from experience that it is no small job, and why they could think of asking the Government to do the work for them, after being advised and warned not to tackle it in the first place gets me.

It seems their nerve is unlimited. They are poor sports. When a gambler makes a bet and loses, that's all there is to it. When any other business man goes broke in business, he don't cry and ask the Government to take over his bills, or Labor, to get him out of the red. Perhaps I am wrong this time, we are in a new age now, this is the age of Moratoriams. Well then, if that is the case, why not give everybody a moratoriam, or cancelation and call all bills off ?

It will not hurt us any more than the Lomens, but if that cannot be done, at least give us an even break, and make the Lomens respect the instructions of the Committee and WE will do the same.

From what we have read of the hearings, and we read them all and what we saw at the Council meetings, we do not feel that we are, or ever will, get a square deal with Governor Parks in charge, and as we are the largest owners of reindeer, we consider that we should have more to say about who is to handle our property than anybody else, and we all want Mr. Lopp to be put in charge instead of the Governor.

We should live up here, too, so that he will be near, to see that things are going on right, and that we are getting a square deal.

We should be furnished with the necessary funds for a few years until we get on our feet, which will not be long with him at the wheel. We all hope you will see this as we do and do all you can to help us get going again as when Lopp was in charge before, thanking you,
We are an almost discouraged people,

(Sgd.) E. B. O'CONNOR,
For the Natives.

April 2, 1932.

Mrs. Anna K. Sutton,
345 South 2nd Avenue,
Mount Vernon, New York.

Dear Mrs. Sutton:

As requested in your note to Mrs. Wilson, I have framed the enclosed letters which should be sent to the Hon. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C. and the Hon. Royal S. Copeland and the Hon. Robert F. Wagner, United States Senators at Washington, D. C.

I am glad our missionary women are taking this matter up. We have word already that quite a few letters have been received in Washington and are making some impression upon the powers that be.

Trusting you will find this in order, I am

Sincerely yours,

E. Graham Wilson.

EGW:MS

Dr. Montgomery: This letter has just come. I should be grateful for any comments you may care to make, or information that will help me in answering the lady. You may run direct Woodruff answer, if you wish!
LPT

LOMEN REINDEER CORPORATION
327 Colman Building
SEATTLE

Shoreham Building
Washington, D. C.
April 5, 1932

Carl Apr 13
Carl acknowledged
LPT

L. P. Town,
Editor
Women and Missions
156 5th Avenue
New York City

Dear Madam:

I have just read your editorial contained in the April number of Women and Missions entitled "Save the Eskimos Reindeer".

First to introduce myself, I am the wife of Carl J. Lomen, President of the Lomen Reindeer Corporation. I travel with him and have visited the herds in Alaska, have assisted in keeping the records during the marking season and know the conditions surrounding the Eskimo people. I can say whole-heartedly and advisely that the statements contained in your editorial are not true.

The Lomen Reindeer Corporation purchased its first deer from Laplanders, the Lomens have been the largest employers of Eskimo labor in the world. Many Eskimos are co-owners of range rights with the Lomen Corporation and the Eskimos care for the Lomen Reindeer as well as their own and are paid wages by the Lomen Corporation. During the year closing 1929 the Lomen interests employed five hundred seventy-nine Eskimos for whole or part time with a payroll of more than One Hundred Nine Thousand Dollars. The Eskimos who range deer with the Lomen Company have secured greater benefits than have the Eskimo Reindeer men who range their deer in Eskimo units.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson is himself authority for the statement that Reindeer were not introduced solely for the use of the natives although that was the prime object. (See 13th Annual Report on "Introduction of Reindeer into Alaska" by Sheldon Jackson, LLD, 1903, Page 21).

For forty years the jurisdiction of this industry has been lodged in the Interior Department. Your editorial advises that there was a notable

lack of witnesses at the hearings who were qualified by first hand knowledge to speak in the interest of the native although the Lomen Corporation was ably represented. What an indictment against the Department inasmuch as these hearings were held in the office of the Secretary of Interior. Again quoting: "Lomen interests dominated the first and only meeting of the Reindeer Council". Only one representative was a member of the Council. Three members, a majority were represented by the Department of Interior, namely, the Governor of Alaska, Chief of the Alaska Division, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Federal Reindeer Supervisor. Two Eskimos were members with a half vote each and both were present.

As to the stock selling campaign, let me say that the set up of same had the approval and praise of the Supervisor of Securities of the State of Washington.

It seems to me that a religious body should be doubly careful in what goes out under its sanction. Your appeal to the Christian people of the country is made without investigation. I appeal to your fairness, and after you have made further investigation, ask that the true facts be printed.

Very truly yours,

Laura Coblentz Lomen

(Mrs. Carl J.)

P.S. Sheldon Jackson, in his report to the Commissioner of Education gives a complete list of donors to the Reindeer Fund the Indian Rights Association was not one of such donors and the statement that they contributed "about $1,000" is not true - They made no contribution -

L.C.L.

Copy of letter to Dr. Covert from Mr. Carl J. Lomen

E

Washington, D. C.
April 5 1932

Dear Dr. Covert:

I am just in receipt of a letter from brother Clinton, inclosing a copy of the April number of WOMEN AND MISSIONS, together with the suggestion that I write you the facts touching on this reindder controversy revived through articles published in INDIAN TRUTH, the official organ of The Indian Rights Association in the January and February issues, 1932.

The editorial "Save the Eskimo's Reindeer," appearing on page 16 of the April number of WOMEN AND MISSIONS is before me. Said editorial is almost entirely a misstatement of facts and falsified records. I regret that a group of good women could be parties to the spreading of false propaganda without making some effort to ascertain the facts. Their only excuse could be that they read what purported to be facts in the official organ of another organization.

I pass up the first two paragraphs of the editorial. In the third paragraph is the statement "public interest was secured, the Indian Rights Association contributed about a thousand dollars." Said statement is untrue, as the Indian Rights Association did not contribute a single dollar to Doctor Jackson's "reindeer fund." See Dr. Sheldon Jackson's report on Introduction of Domestic Reindeer into Alaska to the Commission of Education, Department of the Interior, dated Jan. 2, 1893, Appendix B page 19. Said report includes the names of all donors to said fund, together with amounts subscribed.

Again in the third paragraph: "Congress, then, sluggishly aroused, made a small appropriation and purchased another herd. Laws put the ownership of the reindeer solely in the hands of the Natives, under the supervision and control of the missions, and the government and the missionaries thought the Eskimos were safe.W

The above statement is not true. The man best qualified to state the object back of the introduction of reindeer into Alaska should be Dr. Jackson. I turn to the Thirteenth Annual Report on the Introduction of Domestic Reindeer into Alaska, by Sheldon Jackson, LL.D., for 1906, and quote from page 21.

"Reindeer and the Miner

"While the original purpose in the introduction of domestic reindder into Alaska was to assist in the civilization of the natives and to help them to a better and more certain method of gaining a livelihood, yet the reindeer will prove equally important to the white who may seek homes or engage in business in subarctic."

"In the development of the rich mineral resources of that region he will find the reindeer and the Eskimo herder and teamster the connecting link between himself and the resources of nature - for his comfort and for his profit."

"The ordinary white man is unwilling to undergo the drudgery of herding in that rigous climate, and unwilling to work for the small compensation that is paid for such services. He can do better. His directive ability can be more profitably employed as merchant and manager of transportation, in employing and directing the trained Eskimo herders and teamsters."

"With the increase of domestic reindeer in Alaska, it will become possible for white men to own large herds, but the men that will do the herding and teaming will always be Eskimos and Laplanders."

"Thus the Eskimo, trained as herder or teamster, will prove valuable to the white man, and the white man in turn, as director and employer, will be valuable to the native."

Already the reindeer have given evidence of some of the ways in which they will prove an important factor in the development of the great north region."

The fourth paragraph: "But today, despite laws and supposed safeguards, the Eskimo is not the sole owner of his reindeer - instead, he bids fair, if immediate steps are not set afoot to protect him, to lose what he has."

The Eskimo of Alaska today owns approximately two thirds of all the reindeer in the territory. Our corporation is by far the largest single owner, with some two hundred and fifty thousand head in our herds. Out of more than 100 herds we own six. We control less than 5% of the grazing area. The Eskimos are the herders, as Dr. Jackson prophesied they would be. We employ the Eskimo to care for our deer, together with his own. Ther herding is performed by Eskimos; the corraling; the marketing. We have been the largest employers of Eskimo labor in the world, employing during the year 1929, 579 Eskimo - whole and part time - with an Eskimo payroll of more than $109,000.00

To date, and since our entry into the industry in 1914, wages paid to Eskimos, together with other expense incident to the industry, has each year exceeded the gross sum received from sale of meat and by products of our reindeer shipments.

Referring to the Reindeer Committee hearings held in Washington, during February and March, 1931, "there was a noticeable lack of witnesses at these hearings who were qualified by first hand knowledge to speak in the interest of the natives, although the corporation was ably represented." The Committee consisted of Senator John B. Kendrick (Wyoming) one of the outstanding cattle men of the United States, Hon. Scott Leavitt (Montana), then Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs in the House, and Hon. Charles P. Sisson, Assistant United States Attorney General, and the nine hearings were held in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, which Department had had jurisdiction of the reindeer industry for 39 years.

Criticism of method of presenting material before the Kendrick Committee is a reflection on the Department of the Interior, rather than on our organization.

The report on the Reindeer Council, which met in Nome, Alaska, during June, 1931, contained in the Editorial, is not correct. The Council consists of five members, three of whom, a majority, are directly under the Secretary of the Interior; the Governor of Alaska, the Chief, Alaska Division, Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Federal Reindeer Supervisor. Two Eskimo reindeer men - named by the Department - with a half vote each, and the two representatives were present at each and every one of the nine hearings of said Council. The fifth member of the Council was a member of the "Lomen Interests" represented by Alfred Lomen. Any domination which the Lomens may exert can only be due to their superior knowledge of the problems involved.

In the matter of the sale of stock by our corporation - it is sufficient to say that our "set-up" was highly complimented by the State Supervisor of Securities of the State of Washington, and that, after complaints had been filed by the same people who have protested to the Federal Officials, the Indian Rights Association, and who, through INDIAN TRUTH, have wilfully mislead National and Foreign Missions.

I wish to add further, Dr. Covert, that associated with the Lomens in the reindeer enterprise, are Mr. Leonard D. Baldwin and Mr. Arthur J. Baldwin, of 225 Broadway, New York City. It was these same two Baldwin Brothers, who three years ago, donated one and a half million of dollars to Drew Seminary, New Jersey. They are able and experienced men, both dn the business and religious worlds. Mr. Leonard Baldwin has made three trips to Alaska, has visited all of the company herds on the mainland, devotes a large part of his time to reindeer affairs and directs, to a large extent, the policy of our corporation. The investment of the Baldwin Brothers, in our work, totals close to two millions of dollars. As Senator Kendrick stated to Dr. Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, only a few days ago: The Government and the Eskimos should feel thankful that they have this marketing agency - or corporation.

The "Lomen" interests consists of five brothers, who for eighteen years have devoted their time and money to the building of an industry. As the Seattle "Times" stated editorially, at the time of the reindeer hearings in Washington: "We do not know know the facts surrounding the reindeer controversy but we do know that had it not been for the Lomen there would not be a reindeer industry."

Finally, no white man can succeed in the reindder industry without the friendship of the Eskimo people. Much has been done the past two years, by jealous and unemployed people, to break down the friendship which has existed between the Eskimo and the Lomen family for a period of thirty years.

Pardon this lengthy letter, Doctor. I am anxious that you have some of the facts. Trust that I have made our side of the case clear to you.

Thanking you for the interest you have shown in our affairs and with personal good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours

(signed) Carl J. Lomen

President, Lomen Reindeer Corpor.

P. S. Last week I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. M. K. Sniffen, Secretary, Indian Rights Association. Our visit lasted for two and shalf hours. Mr. Sniffen offered to print a 400 word statement of mine in Indian Truth, but rather than try to tell the world that I was not a thief I requested Mr. Sniffen to investigate his former statements and then to print the truth.

****

2nd letter

April 6, 1932

Dear Dr. Covert:

Supplementing my letter of yesterday I wish to pass on to you a quotation from the "reindeer Hearings" held in Washington last winter.

At the close of the hearings - 9th Hearing, March 14, 1931, Senator John B. Kendrick, Chairman, addressing Mr. Leonard E. Baldwin of New York, one of our associates, made the following statement for the record:

> As one member of the Committee, I do not believe that the record has established anything in the way of serious criticism of either of your companies or others connected with the production of reindeer. To me it has revealed just the ordinary controversies that arise in connection with such an industry. I do not believe that very serious mistakes have been made other than might naturally be expected."

Today I secured from the office of the Delegate for Alaska, Judge James Wickersham, copies of his "Press Release" under date of April 4, and incl se a copy herewith as same contains two items touching on the reindeer industry.

Should you desire, or require, more detailed information on any point which has been brought up please advise me and I will gladly furnish same.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Carl J. Lomen

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(INCORPORATED)

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WASHINGTON LOAN & TRUST BLDG.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Philadelphia, April 9, 1932

Rev. A. J. Montgomery, D.D
156 Fifth avenue
New York city

APR 11

Dear Dr. Montgomery:

Herewith I send the extract from a report of Dr. Sheldon Jackson made in 1903, which is referred to by Mrs. Lomen in her letter to Miss Towne. Note that the opening sentence confirms what the article in WOMEN AND MISSIONS says about the original intention of Dr. Jackson.

I also enclose copy of a letter that came this morning from E. B. O'Connor, of Nome, apparently written "for the Natives."

I am still swamped with various matters and have been interrupted by callers, so must be brief.

Hastily yours,

M K Sniffen

M. K. Sniffen

enc

April 11, 1932

Mr. M. K. Sniffen
995 Drexel Building
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Sniffen:

As our Board is closing up its old year work for the year ended March 31st and opening up its new work, I am swamped, as you are.

I take this occasion only too express my deep gratitude to you for getting me the quotation from Dr. Sheldon Jackson, to which Mrs. Lomen alludes in her letter to Miss Towne.

Yours very cordially

A. J. Montgomery, Director
Town and Country Department

AJM-VP

From L.D. Toronto

F

April 15, 1932

Dr. William C. Covert
Witherspoon Building
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Dr. Covert:

Dr. Ward of the General Council called at my office yesterday to speak to me about the editorial in the April WOMEN AND MISSIONS on the reindeer in Alaska. He handed me the letter which had come to you from Mr. Carl J. Lomen, suggesting that I take it up with you in specific detail.

I had already received a somewhat similar letter from Mrs. Carl J. Lomen, but this communication was not anywhere near as decided in its contradiction of our editorial as is Mr. Lomen's letter to you. I consulted Dr. A. J. Montgomery of our Board of National Missions who has had this matter in charge for several years and through whom naturally I have secured the major part of my information. Dr. Montgomery is not only in constant communication with our missionaries in Alaska and with white men in Alaska who are firm friends of the Natives, but he has also visited Alaska many times, has been at the various points where the Eskimo herds are located, and has had at first hand details of the range difficulties. It is these difficulties which have arisen between the Natives' herds and the herds of the Lomen Corporation which brought about the hearings of the Reindeer Committee in Washington last year, and the appointment of the Hendrick Committee. It was understood at the conclusion of this Reindeer hearing that the recommendations of the Hendrick Committee would be carried out, chief among them an immediate general round-up of the herds and the separation of the Corporation and the Eskimo holdings. This particularly has not been done and matters were still growing worse. I notice that Mr. Lomen does not comment on this fact in his letter to you.

As I stated in the editorial, this is no new subject to come before our churches. The Home Missions Council meeting at Toronto in January of this year not only discussed it, but sent a resolution to the Government asking for attention to the matter and justice for the Natives. In December, 1930, the North America Home Missions Congress, meeting in Washington (See Report of Commissions, page 97) says:

> "Having learned that there is danger that large commercial interests may secure virtual control of the reindeer herds of Alaska, ther by depriving the Eskimos of their economic independence, and of the cultural and salutary effects of Native ownership, we urge the Federal Government through every means at its disposal to take every possible step to protect these defenceless Natives in the ownership of the deer. The reindeer were introduced into Alaska to secure for the Eskimos a safeguard against recurrent famines through public subscription taken by five great newspapers and by the appropriation of public monies by the Congress of the United States. We express our hope that the Government will speedily act so as to safeguard these underprivileged people in their evident rights and recommend the reference of this matter to the Home Missions Council and the Council of Women for Home Missions for further consideration and action."

Dr. Montgomery, I understand, is writing you some facts regarding this whole subject. I am sure he will give you all the information you desire.

Taking up Mr. Lomen's letter, I am sorry to see that Mr. Lomen thinks WOMEN AND MISSIONS is a"party to the spreading of false propaganda without making some effort to ascertain the facts." He puts the chief blame in his second paragraph on Indian Truth, the bulletin of the Indian Rights Association, although he does not call it by name. I understand that Mr. Sniffen, the secretary of the association has asked Mr. Lomen to make a statement of the inaccuracies in the Truth's article, but that Mr. Lomen has declined to do so. You will see from the carbon copy of my response to Mrs. Lomen that I am offering her similar opportunity in the pages of WOMEN AND MISSIONS.

As you will see in that carbon copy, I have already found that I was misinformed regarding the contribution of $1,000 from the Indian Rights Association toward the purchase of the first reindeer. We are making note of this in the June number of WOMEN AND MISSIONS when there will be further comment on this reindeer situation.

I note with much interest the quotation anent the introduction of the reindeer into Alaska in the 13th Annual Report. At the present moment I am not able to speak with surety on this quotation - not that I mean to intimate in any way that it is not accuate. I simply want to see the context. However, it is a strong conviction of Dr. Montgomery and others who are familiar with the subject that it was Dr. Jackson's idea that the reindeer was for the Eskimo alone. Even the Government seems to be of this impression as in a recent news release it speaks of the reindeer having been introduced into Alaska forty years ago "in a missionary's attempt to help an isolated people."

As to Mr. Lomen's figures regarding the investments he has made in Alaska and the number of Eskimos he employs, of course I have nothing to say whatever - that did not enter into our editorial. It is my impression, however, from correspondence and reading the hearings of the Reindeer Committee as sent to me from the Department of the Interior, the majority of the Eskimos prefer to handle their own reindeer. Naturally those on the payroll of the Lomen Corporation would be interested in staying with the Lomens.

As to the meeting of the Reindeer Committee in Washington February and March, 1931, it is a strong feeling of the Natives in Alaska, I understand, that they were not adequately represented by any one knowing their side of the controversy intimately. The Eskimos are not fighters for their own rights. Delegate Dan Sullivan of Alaska in the Reindeer Committee, says of them (Vol. 1, page 10): "It must be borne in mind that we are dealing with Eskimos and not with white people. They are very docile, quiet people, diffident people in regard to asserting their rights." My editorial neither intended nor implied any criticism of the Hendrick Committee nor the Department of the Interior. It was simply a statement of facts.

Mr. Lomen on page 3 of his letter, second paragraph, says that our editorial is not correct in regard to the meeting of the Reindeer Council in Nome. He states that the two Eskimo representatives with one-half vote each were present at each and every one of the nine hearings of said council. My information was that only one of the Eskimo representatives was present, and that at the end of the meeting. If this is proved to be inaccurate, I certainly will correct it in WOMEN AND MISSIONS.

I might add that such missionaries as Dr. James Condit, who as you know is one of the best known of our long time missionaries in Alaska has written WOMEN AND MISSIONS heartily endorsing every work of my editorial. I am sure that he would be

an authority that Mr. Lomen would not feel would "mislead national and foreign missions."

I am returning Mr. Lomen's letter to you herewith.

If Dr. Montgomery's letter does not give you the information you wish, I am sure that you could write Mr. M. K. Sniffen, 995 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, and ask him to send you the January and February copies of Indian Truth.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) L.T. Towne

T/C

L P Town 4

April 13, 1932

Mrs. Carl J. Lomen
Lomen Reindeer Corporation
Shoreham Building
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Lomen:

Your letter of April 5 has been read by the editor of WOMEN AND MISSIONS with much interest. I note that you say that the statements contained in the editorial which appeared in the April WOMEN AND MISSIONS are not true. There is no one more eager to be accurate in facts than myself, and if we have made any inaccurate statements in WOMEN AND MISSIONS we are always very glad indeed to correct them in subsequent issues. I have already discovered I was under a misapprehension when I stated in my editorial that the Indian Rights Association had contributed $1,000 toward the purchase of the first herds. Instead I find that the Indian Rights Association supported the efforts of Dr. Sheldon Jackson to raise money to buy reindeer for the Eskimos, and advised their members and friends to contribute. These contributions went to Dr. Jackson direct, and while many of the givers were members and supporters of the Indian Rights Association naturally these gifts could not be listed as coming from the Association itself. Mr. Sniffen, secretary of the Indian Rights Association says that Dr. Jackson always told the Indian Rights Association that "the Indian Rights Association saved the reindeer industry."

I have not yet been able to secure the 15th Annual Report on "Introduction of Reindeer into Alaska" but before our June magazine appears I shall have read it. It will naturally influence anything I have to say in that number of the magazine on this subject. As it is, however, I as one of the secretaries of the Board of National Missions, of which Dr. Jackson was for many years a worker, am of the opinion that Dr. Jackson's principal and sole purpose in introducing the reindeer into Alaska was for the benefit of the Natives. A recent news release from the Department of the Interior seems to be of this opinion also as it speaks of the reindeer in Alaska as "a venture which originated 40 years ago in a missionary's attempt to help an isolated people."

As to any criticisms of the Department of the Interior in the April editorial, that certainly was not intended. Our editorial was merely to show the Department that a great body of church people are intensely interested in their missionary proteges and their welfare, and to assure the Department that whatever it does for the Eskimos and their welfare will be heartily supported. May I assure you that the statements made in WOMEN AND MISSIONS were not "without investigation." The Home Missions Council, representing practially all of the large Protestant denominations in this country, has more than once sent resolutions to the Government requesting the absolute separation of the reindeer herds between the Natives and whites

in Alaska and the establishment of definite ranges for the Natives, "all in the interest of justice to a less privileged and helpless race." See also, "Reports, Addresses and Findings of the North American Congress," p. 97, Chap. XIII, paragraph 2. WOMAN AND MISSIONS, as perhaps you know, is the magazine of the women of the Presbyterian Boards of National and Foreign Missions. Secretaries and missionaries of the Board of National Missions are very familiar with the entire situation.

It is the aim of our magazine to print nothing without investigation and previous information. We are of course very desirous to be entirely fair. Therefore, if you would like to make a statement in our pages over your own signature listing specifically the points wherein we are wrong, we shall be glad to print it. Such a statement I hope can be kept within 500 or 600 words - which, by the way, is about the length of your letter of April 5. The first number that we could use this in would be our June magazine, for which all material must reach my office not later than April 26.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) L. S. Town

T/C

MRS. H. M. LYDENBERG
23 PARK ROAD
SCARSDALE, NEW YORK

My dear Mr. Wilson,

Mrs. Sutton read a petition at the Westchester Presbyterial meeting at Pelham Manor last Thursday which their woman's Society was going to send to Washington regarding reindeer in Alaska. Our Presbyterial Society

voted to send a similar petition and I, as corresponding secretary, was asked to do it.

I did not have an opportunity to speak to Mrs. Sutton after meeting, but wrote her for copies of the petition. I have just received a reply saying you had written the petition and probably have more copies. If so can you send me three copies.

Yours sincerely M. D. Lydenberg (Mrs H.M.)

Apr. 20, 1932

JAMES H. CONDIT, D. D.
2889 SAN PASQUAL STREET
PASADENA, CALIF.

Paragraphs from this letter used in June 1932 W. & M.

April 23,1932.

Miss Lucia P. Towne,
Editor Women and Missions,
156 5th Avenue,
New York.

My dear Miss Towne:

Thank you for your letter of April 13th.

One adjustment in the reindeer situation has been attained in the resignation of Judge Lomen. It was an intolerable condition that the only court available for the adjustment of reindeer disputes should be preside over by the father of the men constituting the Reindeer Corporation.

It is my impression that Secretary Wilbur is earnestly striving to bring about a proper adjudtment of the situation. There are two features to be recognized. In the first place, the industry has far outgrown its original purpose. From a source of food and clothing, the original purpose, the herds have so grown as to threaten their own welfare in certain areas by lack of scientific management. The marketing of the products, including the proper preparation of the meat, is of prime importanceto the natives as well as to the white men who are now in the business and to the public which may well look to this as a source of cheap meat. Provision should be made whereby the Eskimo owners and other small holders of reindeer may market their surplus and thus be provided with a source of earning a living in accord with the higher standards of life now characteristic of the natives of Alaska everywhere. In my judgement it is now too late to prevent ownership by other than natives of reindeer, and for the reason just stated it is not desirable. But, in the second place, if there has been a failure to attain the ends of the government in introducing the deer, that failure, as our Delegate to Congress from Alaska, James Wickersham, has shown in his testimony before the reindeer committee, is due to the failure of the government to properly discharge its responsibility as indicated in the original plan. In the readjustment, when the control of the deer passed from the paternalistic oversight of the Bureau of Education to the Reindeer Council, of which the governor of Alaska is the chairman, the first purpose of the introduction of reindeer has been subordinated to the later developement of the industry as a territorial resource. This has resulted in the organization of a powerful corporation which has small concern for the welfare of the Eskimo, and, following the usual procedure of such purely commercial enterprises, bases its actions on the foundation of profits to the investors. In accomplishing this end as properly stated by the Indian Rights Association "devious devices" have been employed.

There are several points to be maintained:

First, the end for which reindeer were introduced has not been attained. It has reached a stage in which more than ever the supervision of the government is needed.

Second, if there has been failure it is largely due to failure of the government to keep pace with the natural developement of the industry in the interest of the natives for whom the government is responsible as elsewhere for wards of thenation.

Third, while good recommendations have been made and while the plans for the control of the industry seem to be well taken, the history of thepast would indicate that friends of the native must be continually on the alert to see that the recommendations are carried out: This includes two lines of government control, that of the corporation and the interest of the native. It is common knowledge that the Lomen interests have dominated the situation in the Seward Peninsula and by reason of their organization and money have dictated the policy of the government largely. The natives, unable to compete with such a situation, have suffered in consequence.

As I see it, specific insistence should be brought to bear on the proposition to segregate Lomen herds from native holdings; to provide a market for native reindeer products; to make the scientific development of the industry applicable to native holdings as a government project involved in the original scheme and not subservient to the commercial side now to the forefront. The complaint of friends of the native is that government interest has centered in the corporation rather than in native needs and interests.

I am certainly glad that a halt has been called in the aggression of the commercial interests even though at a somewhat late date. The editorial in Women and Missions has resulted in much interest in this section as manifested in letters sent in from the Los Angeles Presbyterial, from our local Pasadena Church Society as well as very many individuals in protest. Mr. Sniffen writes me that the Lomens have called Women and Missions to account as also the Board of Christian Education. That is to be expected and is an indication of their "hardness of heart". The issue is far from settled. Judging from the history of the past I fear that the Eskimo are in for hard trials. And the only doctrine I know of for their friends is to "fight on, my soul, till death".

Please pardon this lengthy letter. My interest in this altogether lovable race of people is very keen.

Very sincerely yours,

James H. Condit

ALASKA OFFICE:
NOME, ALASKA

SAN FRANCISCO, OFFICE:
315 DE YOUNG BLDG.

CABLE: LOMEN

SUBSIDIARIES:
ALASKA LIVESTOCK AND PACKING COMPANY
ARCTIC TRANSPORT COMPANY
LOMEN COMMERCIAL COMPANY
NUNIVAK DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

Did not receive

1 Letter Reindeer roundup
2 Answer
3

LOMEN REINDEER CORPORATION

327 COLMAN BUILDING
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Recommended ownership of deer.
Don't know how done, but that seems how it is

739 Shoreham Building,
Washington, D.C.
April 23rd, 1932.

Lucia P.Towne, Editor,
Women and Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Madam:-

Your letter of April 13th, addressed to Mrs.Lomen, has been referred to me, at my request, for answer.

First of all I regret to note that you evade the issues. You admit that you were under a misapprehension regarding the contribution of $1,000.00 to Dr.Sheldon Jackson by the Indian Rights Association and then try to qualify by claiming that "members and supporters of Indian Rights Association contributed". Do you know that a complete list of the contributors to Dr.Jackson, for his reindeer work, is contained in the Government reports on file in the Department of the Interior? Have you examined said list? It might be well for you to do so. I wish that you would name the contributors to said fund who were members of the Indian Rights Association.

You may correctly quote Mr.Sniffin, Secretary of Indian Rights Association, when you state that he says that "Dr.Jackson always told the Indian Rights Association that 'the Indian Rights Association' saved the reindeer industry". Please ascertain what danger confronted the reindeer industry prior to Dr.Jackson's death that made it necessary to "save" it. The man who has had the longest and most intimate service with the reindeer industry, since its inception in 1892, is Dr.William Hamilton, formerly Assistant Chief, Alaska Division, Bureau of Education, now with Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior. Your letter was shown to Dr.Hamilton and his reply was that it was not true,- the quotation from Mr.Sniffin - that the reindeer industry was not "saved" by the Indian Rights Association.

In your second paragraph you again show complete lack of understanding of the subject matter. Do you realize that the "introduction of reindeer" continued over a period of ten years? The citation has been furnished you where you may read Dr.Jackson's statement that with the increase in numbers of the animals white men could own large herds of reindeer.

Please permit me an observation or two. When a group of church women attempt to make recommendations on such technical matters as "absolute separation of the reindeer herds of the natives and whites in Alaska and the establishment of definite ranges for the natives", they are stepping out of their rightful sphere and meddling in matters that concern those in the industry and the Government Departments in charge of such work. In what way are you prepared to intelligently answer the technical questions which this problem involves? Such statements as you have made editorially in your magazine do not further the work of the church but

rather lowers its dignity and places your staff in the catagory of ignorant meddlers.

As to separation of eskimo and white deer we will welcome any plan which makes such a thing possible. As to removal of our deer from one range to another same is not practicable. We did recommend to the Kendrick Committee a system of exchange of deer.

For your edification will state that the practical solution is to establish ranges with natural boundaries, place a Federal man, trained in animal husbandry and range management, at the head of each unit, establish ownership of the reindeer within the unit and then have all white owners release further, and all management of its, or their deer, transferring full jurisdiction to the Government. This plan we recommended and will welcome its adoption.

I refer again to your editorial. You state that "the eskimo is not the sole owner of his reindeer". If you mean that he does not own all of the reindeer in Alaska you are correct. He does not and never did, but he is nevertheless the sole owner of his reindeer. You refer to the "cupidity of white men", meaning - my associates and myself. I wish to refer to the stupidity of the white women connected with the staff of Women and Missions. It is unthinkable that Church women would employ such terms with no first hand knowledge of the facts.

Congress, you state, "purchased another herd" following Dr.Jackson's first purchase of reindeer. The facts are that it was too late the first year to secure a Federal appropriation, so Dr.Jackson secured the necessary funds through private subscription. The following year Congress did appropriate funds and has appropriated money each year, with one exception, since such time. Private subscriptions purchased deer brought to Alaska the first year - 171 in number. The balance of the 1280 imported were secured with Federal funds.

Please advise us how we manage to mingle the herds of the eskimo with ours, against the wishes of the eskimos and the Government, when we maintain eskimo herders at each and every one of our herds - when we maintain herders - and those herders being reindeer owners themselves?

Referring to the Reindeer Council at Nome, and your references to same, I wonder and marvel at your source of information. The Reindeer Council consists of four white men - three of them being Department of the Interior men: the Governor of Alaska, Chief, Alaska Division, Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Federal Reindeer Supervisor - with one vote each, and two Eskimos with one-half vote each. The Council met in Nome last June and held nine hearings. All members were present, though an Eskimo reindeer man from Wales was substituted for one from the Buckland by the Federal Reindeer Supervisor. Both eskimo members were present at each and every hearing. You advise your readers that the Council met only once and that only one of the Eskimo members could get there and when he did arrive he found the three white members had already been in session three or four days and there was little left that he could do. Are you simply gullable or do you wish to give the impression to your readers that "three white men", members of the Council, were trying to deprive the eskimos of some rights?

Your quotations from Indian Truth are quite fully covered by the inclosed copy of letter addressed to the Secretary of Indian Rights Association, excepting that statement touching on the sale of stock by our corporation. This sale was conducted in the State of Washington where, due to the efforts of the same group that caused the articles to be published in Indian Truth, we were suspended. After a close and

rigid examination of our plan of stock selling values, set up, method of valuation,etc., the State Supervisor of Secureties, under date of May 21st, 1931, wrote our attorneys as follow: in addition to copying said letter herein I am inclosing a photostat copy.

"Charles R.Maybury,
"Director

State of Washington
Department of Licenses
Secureties Division
Olympia, Washington

In reply to this letter please refer to file No.1-1629

May 21, 1931

Trefethen and Porterfield, Lawyers,
Colman Building,
Seattle, Washington

Attention: Robert B.Porterfield

"Dear Sir:

We acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 28, 1931 and inclosures showing that the Lomen Reindeer Corporation have surrendered all Preferences rights in stock held by them in the Alaska Livestock and Packing Company.

This, in my opinion, is a demonstration of good faith with the purchasers of their stock and certainly is more than fair to the Public, who have already purchased Preference stock of the Alaska Livestock and Packing Company.

If more corporations would adopt such attitudes of square dealing with the Public, who are investors in their secureties, it would be less difficult to secure public cooperation in financing the development of our resources."

Yours very truly
(signed) C.H.Bowen
C.H.Bowen
Supervisor of Secureties"

CHB:RM

"Address replies to Secureties Division."

You advise in your letter that "there is no one more eager to be accurate in facts than myself". I feel that you now have sufficient reason to incorporate in your next issue a retraction of the untruths which you have so carelessly broadcasted in your editorial.

Yours truly
Carl J.Lomen

Carl J.Lomen, President,
Lomen Reindeer Corporation.

Sounds as if deleted by Carl Lomen — & much similar talk from Mrs L., plus after dictation by ed.

St. Paul, Minn., April 25, 1932.

Lucia P. Towne,
Editor, Women and Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City,

?? Town asked her for a comment

Dear Madam:

At your request, for the interest of Presbyterian women concerning your editorial in the April number of Women and Missions, I am now writing you.

It is impossible for me to say in words what I actually think of such women as yourself, who will spend a lifetime in the pursuit of doing good and then, with one careless sweep of the pen, you indure the good names of a dozen people and spread untruths. Your words are not broadcasted among a careless reading class, but among the type who look to you and your publication for information on which they can rely.

If you think I am bitter, you are right, but you must know that it is not easy to hear my family called thieves, and that includes myself, because I have always been an active member of that family, both in Nome and in the States.

Since marrying, four years ago, I have lived here in the Middle West. Few here have lived as long in Alaska, and for that reason I have been called upon now many dozen times to tell of my experiences in Alaska. I have enjoyed telling of conditions there and of the Eskimo people with whom I have come in close contact since a small girl, and of our happy associations with them as neighbors and in business. I might refer you to my book, "Taktuk, an Arctic Boy", published by Doubleday-Durand, and therein you may read my experiences acted by the small boy Taktuk, at an Eskimo roundup, and I think you will read kindly feelings for them between the lines.

I have attended these roundups with my brothers and know first-hand the friendly relations which exist. I have never known a time when representatives of the different owners were not present. A teacher from the Bureau of Education representing the Eskimo owners, and I believe there has always been a representative of the United States Biological Survey studying conditions on which to build for the future. Every one works at the roundup. Consequently these men have help in the actual handling of the deer or in counting and checking ownerships.

A meeting is always held before and at the close of a roundup to make plans for the present roundup and the future, and all go away satisfied.

Robots similarly: 1- Lucia P Torre — no Twin
2 - Edelor, etc —
All individuals same
dear Madam!

3. Photoplay using musical
themes Romeo - calling all
Juliets, anadonia of
many voices, etc.

The Eskimo owners are not complaining of our company. I wish that intelligent whites, who sit thousands of miles from the scene of activities, might inform themselves correctly before spreading such slanderous misinformation.

I would like to give you a little information on the personal lives of the two families which you have chosen to call thieves. I mention first Mr. and Mrs. Leonard D. Baldwin and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Baldwin, of East Orange, New Jersey, and New York, the largest stockholders in Lomen Reindeer Corporation.

I had the amusement of seeing Mr. Arthur's diary, written at the age of nine. I quote, "Today I caught a squirrel, sold it for 20 cents, gave 10 to Leonard", and that has been the spirit in which the Baldwins have lived ever since. The Baldwin brothers are conscientious church members, Mr. Leonard Baldwin having the men's class of more than two hundred in the Methodist Church in East Orange. They have donated $1,500,000 to Brothers College. This was not generally advertised, but was done as a personal monument to the great love which exists between the two brothers.

I have been a guest in the Baldwin home and a finer, more Christian-like atmosphere does not exist in any American home in which I have had the privilege of being.

These people you have called cattle-thieves and we of the West know that that is an offense for which men were hung. Veiled threat?

I was going to write a similar account of my own family, but this has become lengthy enough to have shown you that I, a member of the Presbyterian Church and a loyal member of the Lomen family, of which I am very proud, feel that a retraction is due us.

Helen Lomen Austin
(Mrs J. Chester)
210 Oli Ave.
St. Paul, Minn.

May 5, 1932

Mrs. T. Clinton Austin
210 ~~Otis~~ Ave.
St. Paul, Minn.

My dear Mrs. Austin:

I received your letter of April 25 and have read it with great interest. I note all you say therein, and of course appreciate your feeling. I hope you will believe, however, that I have not intended any attack on the various members of the Lomen family. Nor do I think any of our readers took such an inference from our editorial on the Reindeer situation in the April WOMEN AND MISSIONS.

I am a little puzzled by your opening paragraph in which you say "At your request I am now writing you." I have not written you before, ~~and~~ I am sure that I made no request for a letter from you. But this is immaterial, and I am glad to have heard from you anyway.

Very truly yours,

T/C

did not receive
SPS

Afair sounds as if dictated by Lomen — note "gullible, misled, misinformed, misled, explains or mis-directed Christianity, and other similar

Nome, Alaska, May 15, 1932.

Editor, Women and Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear Madam:

Your editorial "Save the Eskimo's Reindeer" no doubt made a strong appeal to your readers in the States who know of the noble work of Sheldon Jackson and rightfully hold his name in high esteem. Being entirely ignorant of the situation in Alaska today as regards reindeer, they would accept as true the dreadful misstatements contained in that article; many have no doubt responded, in the best of faith, to your call for action.

To the comparatively few people who know the facts, it is a very sad and disappointing thing to find a church paper so careless in its handling of the truth, so unfair in judging without knowing two sides of the story, so readily lending itself to the schemes of prejudiced persons or of commercial interests.

Those who are informed as to conditions here are amazed that people of your type, in a position to influence thousands of readers, can be so gullible, when a little investigating would disclose the truth. Being misled, you in turn thoughtlessly mislead others, and do a great injustice to those who are innocent of the accusations you publish.

An editorial such as that in the April issue of Women and Missions does not make friends for the Church among people who know the truth, and those of your own denomination lose respect for your judgment and confidence in your leadership. Those who stand on the side of the Church and Missions are hard put to it to find an excuse for the publication of such a mass of untruths, for to claim that you were acting in good faith in printing these slanders against the Baldwins and the Lomens, makes too weak a defense to bring forward. To say of you: "They meant well", is worse than no apology at all.

Many Alaskans would like to know what a paper of the type of Women and Missions does when it finds it has made such a terrible mistake, one that is so serious for those attacked and that affects the advancement of an industry which means much to Alaska and to the Eskimos. This letter is written to learn direct from you what effort you will make, when convinced of your error, to rectify the damage you have done.

We know only too well how such matters are treated in secular papers; a full front page accusation, when shown to be false, becomes a one-inch retraction, in an obscure corner of a future issue. The policy of a paper based on Christian teachings must, however, be different, and some

of us are interested in learning how you will act, when you learn you were wrong, and how you will go about undoing the harm caused by the many letters that have no doubt gone to Secretary Wilbur as the result of your mistaken appeal.

Lomen father's [illegible] when [illegible] connection [illegible] me in [illegible]

We assume that many persons have brought it to your attention that you were misinformed in the statements made in your editorial. It is not our purpose to point out to you wherein they are false or ridiculous, as this would be merely our word against the word of those who in ignorance or in malice furnished you with "copy". My personal testimony you might consider prejudiced, due to the fact that I at present associated with the Lomen Reindeer Corporation, though I should be pleased to give you my point of view if you care for it. You can learn the truth if you take the trouble to search for it, and this we assume will be your wish.

A stamped addressed envelope is inclosed and a reply will be appreciated. Thanking you for this favor, I am

Yours very truly,

Ruth Reat

(Miss) Ruth Reat.

CHARLES R. MAYBURY,
DIRECTOR

STATE OF WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF LICENSES
SECURITIES DIVISION
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

IN REPLY TO THIS LETTER PLEASE REFER TO FILE NO. I-1629

May 21, 1931

Trefethen and Porterfield
Lawyers
Colman Building
Seattle
Washington

Attention: Robert B. Porterfield

Dear Sir:

We acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 28, 1931 and enclosures showing that the Lomen Reindeer Corporation have surrendered all Preference rights in stock held by them in the Alaska Livestock and Packing Company.

This, in my opinion, is a demonstration of good faith with the purchasers of their stock and certainly is more than fair to the Public, who have already purchased Preference stock of the Alaska Livestock and Packing Company.

If more corporations would adopt such attitudes of square dealing with the Public, who are investors in their securities, it would be less difficult to secure public co-operation in financing the development of our resources.

Yours very truly,

C. H. Bowen

C. H. BOWEN
SUPERVISOR OF SECURITIES

CHB:RM

ALASKA, OFFICE:
NOME, ALASKA

SAN FRANCISCO, OFFICE:
315 DE YOUNG BLDG.

CABLE: LOMEN

SUBSIDIARIES:
ALASKA LIVESTOCK AND PACKING COMPANY
ARCTIC TRANSPORT COMPANY
LOMEN COMMERCIAL COMPANY
NUNIVAK DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

LOMEN REINDEER CORPORATION

327 COLMAN BUILDING
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Not mailed. WP Towne

June 16, 1932

Lucia P. Towne, Editor
Women and Missions
156 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Madam:

The writer returned today from a trip to California and finds the June issue of WOMEN AND MISSIONS on his desk. I am reminded that "one convinced against his will, is of the same opinion still".

In your editorial on Page 103, I note reference to Dr. Greist of your Mission Service located at Point Barrow, referring to a communication which he sent to the so-called Kendrick Committee "from a mass meeting of five hundred Eskimos". I wonder how any one well informed could take that seriously. I refer you to the report of the Governor of Alaska on page 141 where you will find that the village of Point Barrow, where Dr. Greist is located, had a total population in the last census of 330 souls. To secure a petition from five hundred individuals at that place it would be necessary for a great many of them to sign twice and for parents of children to sign for them.

Unfortunately your editorials reach an uninformed class of readers but to one who is familiar with Alaska much of this controversy is silly and without foundation.

Neither you nor your paper have proven such qualifications as to place you in an authoritative position in reindeer matters. I am not going to engage in controversy with you, but considering the fact that you represent a Christian church, I am very much surprised that you would wilfully handle the truth as you have done.

Very truly yours,

Ralph Lomen

Vice President

LOMEN REINDEER CORPORATION

RL:D

September 13, 193[illegible]

STATEMENT REGARDING THE REINDEER CONTROVERSY

IN ALASKA

By A. J. Montgomery

It is a matter of common knowledge that Dr. Sheldon Jackson introduced reindeer into Alaska in order, primarily, to save the natives from the recurrence of famines occasioned by the depletion of game food brought about largely by white whalers. The original importation was 1280 deer. By 1917 the herds increased to 98,582 and an additional 70,000 had been killed for food. The census figures for 1930 give a total of 712,500 deer and there are at present over 2500 owners, although 20,000 people live in those areas where the reindeer are the principal food supply. The net increase of the herds has been at about 22 per cent, annually. The original Lomen herd was purchased from a mission. The Interior Department brought suit against Lomen, on the grounds that the mission owners were under agreement told to use the deer for the benefit of the natives and had no right to sell to whites. After pending for several yearsin the courts, this suit was finally dismissed on a demurrer. The demurrer set up the contention that the suit should have been instituted against the mission and not against Lomen. Under these circumstances there are many who do not regard the matter of white ownership as "res adjudicata." However, the Department of the Interior adjusted itself to the present status.

The Lomen Corporation has been managed in such a way as to increase vastly its own holdings, while the holdings of native Eskimo owners in the same area (Seward Peninsula) have decreased. It is commonly stated that in the Seward Peninsula some years ago the natives owned 90 per cent of the deer and the whites 10 per cent;now it is claimed that the Lomens own 90 per cent and the natives 10 per cent. The issues at stake at the present time are:

I- Release of the Native-owned reindeer, unfairly and unlawfully held.

II- The vacation of the Teller and Buckland ranges by the Lomen corporation.

III- An accounting for the unfair and wrongful holding of the reindeer on Golovin, Teller and Buckland ranges, by the Lomen Corporation, belonging to native owners.

On February 11, 1932, Dr. John McDowell, Dr. W. R. King, Dr. S. H. Cap, Mr. M.K. Sniffen and A. J. Montgomery called on the Secretary of the Interior to represent the action taken by the Home Missions Council at Toronto on January 4th. The delegation was graciously received and the Secretary informed us that affairs in Alaska were in a mess. Realizing this, he had appointed a special committee to visit Alaska this summer, with a view to carrying out the recommendations of the Kenerick Committee. This committee has been in Alaska during the present summer and its report is not yet available to the public. In the meantime, information received from missionaries of the various denominations in the Seward Peninsula all indicates that the Lomens are placing every obstacle possible in the pathway of this committee. It would appear that the only recourse which this body has is to reiterate its statement, as approved at Toronto. This demand is as follows:

First, give the native his own deer.

Second, give the native his own lands on which to graze his own deer.

Third, give the native an accounting for the years his property has been unjustly and unfairly held.

(COPY)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

October 27, 1932.

Mr. Carl Lomen,
President, Lomen Reindeer Corporation,
Nome, Alaska.

Dear Mr. Lomen:

Your letter of August 23, 1932, addressed to the Reindeer Council at Nome, together with copies of the Nome Nugget for August 27, September 3, 4 and 17, and the Fairbanks News-Miner of September 7, have been called to my attention. While Governor Parks is now handling these problems, and I believe with great care and diligence, I am still interested in the success of the reindeer industry. It is in the hope that everyone connected with it will cooperate and assist him in the work that I am writing you. I am sorry that the personal letters addressed to Senator Jones and Congressman Taylor were made public by Senator Jones in the Senate Appropriation Hearings. These letters were written after your personal appearance before members of the Appropriations Committee, and discussed controversial points which might just as well have been omitted.

I find now that some of the information which I used in those letters was in error, due to my having been incompletely informed on the points in question. While I have for sometime endeavored to withdraw from the arguments and conflicts of Seward Peninsula, I attach here a few notes in explanation of the very definite statements which you criticise and hope they cover these points satisfactorily.

As I have explained both to you and to Mr. Baldwin, in my estimation the success of the reindeer industry of Seward Peninsula is dependent upon the establishment of that industry along very fundamental lines. I do not criticise the Lomen Company for their investment in the reindeer industry. I recognize they have entered a rapidly expanding business with many obstacles to overcome. I believe that great improvement has been accomplished in the past few years, and I do not understand why anyone should now suggest to the Reindeer Council that they either vindicate the Lomen Company or press charges against them. Such proposals were settled once and I hope for all time with the public hearings held in Washington in 1931. I was in complete approval of the findings and recommendations of the Reindeer Committee and it was my understanding that you are also in accord with them.

I want the good people of Seward Peninsula to know that I have a very friendly feeling for them at all times, and now that the depression in the States is being vanquished, I hope it will reflect beneficially upon the export of reindeer meat from your section.

Very truly yours,

Enclosure. (Sgd.) Ernest Walker Sawyer.

Washington, D. C.,
October 27, 1932.

MEMORANDUM ON DEFINITE POINTS BROUGHT UP BY THE NORTHWESTERN ALASKA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, NOME, ALASKA, AND OTHERS, IN THEIR LETTERS TO THE REINDEER COUNCIL, DATED AUGUST 22 AND 23, 1932, AND AS NOTED IN THE NOME NUGGET FOR AUG. 27, SEPT. 3, 4 AND 17, AND THE FAIRBANKS NEWS-MINER FOR SEPTEMBER 7.

Page 104 of the Senate Hearings has been referred to in which I stated the original Lomen herd was purchased from a Mission: Apparently I was incorrectly informed as I am now advised that the purchase of the Mission deer was not completed until April 8, 1916, sometime after deer had been purchased from a Lapplander named Nilima.

Page 105 of the Senate Hearings has been referred to in which I mentioned an unfair contract which gave control of grazing and trading posts on Nunivak Island to the Lomen group: These contracts were completely discussed in the reindeer hearings, pages 194 to 316, and were bitterly assailed by Hon. Dan Sutherland, and others.

The kidnapping of a native of Nunivak Island was mentioned: This was simply taken from Mr. Lomen's statement which appeared on page 195 of the reindeer hearings, "One year we kidnapped that Eskimo and brought him to Nome." His letter of August 23, 1932, to the Reindeer Council at Nome clears this matter up by saying "Kidnapping of the Eskimo from Nunivak Island was the unauthorized act on the part of Mr. John Hegness, an employee of our corporation, but which said action was later approved by the corporation." This question is dealt with rather completely on pages 314-316 of the reindeer hearings, in a letter dated February 20, 1931, signed by Mr. George D. Schofield, the national counsellor for the Northwestern Alaska Chamber of Commerce.

Complaint of the statement that 90% of the population of Seward Peninsula have a grievance against the Lomen Company: Perhaps this statement should be corrected to read that 90% of those people whom I met and talked with at Seward Peninsula have such a grievance.

Marking of mavericks in the Egavik herd: Please note that I have only within the past few days been informed of an agreement existing between Shaktoolik and Egavik - but that is not the point. The main point I wished to bring out in those letters, and which Senator Kendrick agreed with, is that when there are more than 6% mavericks in a herd - by that, I mean that when the mavericks are more than 6% of the adult animals in the roundup - that the existing rule should not be applied as it is not fair to the stray owner. This discussion of the Egavik herd was a definite attack upon a rule which I understand is still being used throughout the Territory.

In the newspaper articles, various points numbered 1 to 5 are mentioned:

1. Removing of Lomen deer from the Teller Range: I believe my first public mention of this was in a letter I wrote to Mr. Baldwin on February 26, 1931, and which appears in the reindeer hearings on pages 270-271. I make no pretense of having originated the idea as I had heard it mentioned several times previous to my writing that letter.

2. The question has been asked if the Lomen Company had been ordered off the Teller and Buckland Ranges: In this respect, I wish to refer you to the letter of instructions from Secretary Wilbur, dated March 30, 1931, appearing on page 532 of the reindeer hearings, which refers to the recommendations of Senator Kendrick, Representative Leavitt, and Assistant Attorney General Sisson, stating the following:

> "In the interest of good understanding, we recommend that as soon as practicable and under equitable auspices, the Lomen reindeer be transferred or withdrawn from the Teller District and also from that portion of the Buckland District west of the Buckland River."

Secretary Wilbur in his letter of March 30, 1931, to Governor Parks, states definitely to the Governor that "the report is made by experienced gentlemen without prejudice. It carried precise recommendations which I wish you would make effective at an early date."

3. The matter of an agreement between Shaktoolik and Egavik was mentioned of which, as far as I know, I have never had knowledge and have never discussed.

4. The first purchase of deer by the Lomen Company was consummated with Milima, a Lapplander.

5. Marking and butchering reports being accepted as correct by the Government: I have no record of mentioning this point, but believe that Mr. C. L. Andres, of Seattle, complained of this in letters to the Reindeer Committee and which letters appeared in the reindeer hearings. I am not familiar with the present status of such reports.

It will be remembered that I was sent to Seward Peninsula in the Spring of 1930 by Secretary Wilbur to investigate alleged irregularities in the reindeer situation at that time. These charges were referred to the attention of the Department of the Interior by Senator Jones, Senator Borah, Senator Nye, President Hoover, Vice President Curtis, Delegate Sutherland, and others. This is all a matter of record in the official files of the Department of the Interior here in Washington.

After leaving Seward Peninsula, Mr. Lomen telegraphed me while I was in Anchorage asking that I make a public statement exonerating the Lomen Company. It was impossible for me to accede to his wishes as my instructions were to report my findings to Secretary Wilbur. My report resulted in the nine public hearings before the Reindeer Committee during February and March of 1931. Those hearings were quite exhaustive. Mr. Lomen was present at all of them, Mr. Leonard Baldwin was at most of them, and others present were Arthur Baldwin, Commissioner Moore of the General Land Office, Director Albright of the National Park Service, Delegate Wickersham, Delegate Sutherland, George Goshaw, Charles Brower, and officials from the Department of Agriculture, Messrs. Flory, Bell and Redington. Those hearings resulted in very definite recommendations which were drafted by Assistant Attorney General Charles P. Sisson and were signed by

Messrs. Kendrick, Leavitt and Sisson. These recommendations were ordered into effect by Secretary Wilbur on March 30, 1931, and since that time Governor Parks has been strenuously endeavoring to carry out the recommendations of that Committee. He has added to his reindeer force Messrs. Stafford, Briggs and Mattick and temporarily has the assistance of Messrs. Trowbridge, Gillman and Brewster. Mr. Carlyle and Mr. Kinsley of the General Land Office have also been of assistance in clearing up lease applications.

It has been stated that the difficulties in Seward Peninsula reindeer circles have seriously affected the export of reindeer meat to the States, but it is my belief that the most important reason why disposition of reindeer meat in the States is difficult is the extraordinarily low price of lamb, hogs and cattle, caused by the depression and panic.

I hope that these explanations cover satisfactorily the various points raised and I trust that it will not be necessary to discuss this matter further.

(Sgd.) ERNEST WALKER SAWYER.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ALASKA TO ITS ANNUAL MEETING IN 1932 IN TORONTO CANADA
AND ACTION TAKEN UPON REPORT AT ANNUAL MEETING

Alaska

Dr. Sheldon Jackson introduced reindeer into Alaska for the purpose of securing for the Eskimos an adequate and dependable supply of food. Within a period of a little more than ten years, closing in 1903, the United States Government imported 1,280 reindeer from Siberia. These imported animals have flourished and multiplied far beyond original expectations. There are today in Alaska one hundred or more herds numbering in excess of one million. The rapid multiplication of these animals has already created problems of administration and justice. Practically all the herds north of Norton's Sound are grazed on the Coastal lands, this concentration making a very acute problem in range allocation and control. The Government introduced the reindeer as a food commodity for the Eskimos, with the intention that ownership should vest solely in the natives and in certain missions to hold and administer in behalf of the natives. Strong, white, commercial interests have obtained large holdings and up to the present time deer belonging to the Eskimos and deer belonging to the whites have not been separated on the range. The natives have felt that the intermingling of the herds has worked greatly to their disadvantage and materially to the advantage of the whites. They are suffering a very keen sense of injustice thereby, as missions located in the grazing area will confirm.

The Department of the Interior of the United States Government is evidently trying to do what it can to conserve the rights of the Eskimos, on the one hand, and to make it possible to add to the nation's meat supply, on the other.

In view of this situation the Home Missions Council and the Council of Women for Home Missions, in the interest of justice to an underprivileged and helpless race, petitions the Honorable Secretary of the Interior to use all of the power and influence of his office to secure, first, the absolute separation of the reindeer herds as between whites and Eskimos; and second, the establishment of definite ranges for the Eskimos.

A. J. MONTGOMERY.

VOTED that the report be adopted and the officers named be declared elected.

The report of the Committee on Alaska was read by Dr. King, who explained that neither Dr. Kohlstedt nor Dr. Montgomery was able to be present. (See page 44.)

VOTED to adopt the report and to request that the recommendation be called to the attention of the Secretary of the Interior, Hon. Ray Lyman Wilbur.

ACTION FROM MINUTES OF COMMITTEE ON ALASKA ON REINDEER SITUATION AT MEETING HELD SEPT. 13, 1932 in New York

"Dr. Montgomery reported on the reindeer situation, narrating the history of that interest in Alaska and reviewing the controversy with the Women corporation. His report was fully discussed from many angles and the sub-committee on this matter was continued with a request that the committee reply to the Women letter addressed to the Executive Secretary of the Home Missions Council if it was deemed necessary, after the Trowbridge Committee of the Department of the Interior makes its report."

ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ALASKA TO BE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COUNCILS IN JANUARY 1933 IN NEW YORK

The resolutions adopted at the 1932 Annual Meeting of the Councils at Toronto regarding the reindeer situation in Alaska were broad and sweeping in character and called for the putting forth of every wise effort looking toward relief for the Eskimo. In accord with the evident intent of the resolutions, a committee met the Secretary of the Interior in his office in Washington, D.C., February 11, 1932. The delegation was graciously received and given ample opportunity to present its contention in behalf of maintaining native ownership of the deer as against the aggressions of commercial interests. The principal representations were made by Drs. John McDowell and William R. King, while each member of the delegation had the opportunity to be heard. The Secretary made it plain that he was in complete sympathy with this contention. He showed a thorough grasp of the situation, especially on the Seward Peninsula, and stated that he was making an attempt to relieve the suffering. The delegation left his office convinced that the Secretary would do all within his power for the natives.

Almost synchronously with the visit of the delegation the Secretary announced the appointment of a committee of three to proceed to Alaska and begin to put into effect the recommendations of the Kendrick Committee. The committee sailed to Alaska and has been engaged in an attempt to make such adjustments in the situation as were called for in the Kendrick Committee report. It is evident that the committee on arriving in Alaska found their difficulties multiplied. The Eskimo have become greatly discouraged. Commercial interests have put every possible barrier in the way and the pendency of the presidential campaign did not aid. While the final report of the committee has not been made public, there is ground for hope that the contention of the missionary boards - namely, that the ownership of the deer in the herds on Seward Peninsula be immediately determined; that the deer owned by the Eskimo be at once separated from white-owned herds; that definite and adequate ranges be alloted to the Eskimo - ~~thxxxxixxxyxxxxxxfxrxgxxx~~ will be soon realized.

History of Alaska Reindeer and WOMEN AND MISSIONS

Letter from A. A. Selden, Pacific Grove, Calif. Jan. 31, 1932

Dear WOMEN AND MISSIONS:

As the subject matter of this letter is of great importance to hundreds of orphan children in Alaska, many of which are of your church mission, and because the men of your National mission board are not putting necessary force into action, is my reason for writing you.

.... Dr. Sheldon Jackson intruduced the reindeer industry into Alaska for the use and benefit of the natives while he was the head of the Federal Bureau of Education for Alaska..... To assure the natives of a staple of food and clothing. It was not intended to be a commercial enterprise, nor can it be made one if the rights of the natives are protected.

For more than twenty years the enterprise prosppred under the teachers of the Bureau and the native leaders. The reindeer increased rapidly. An enterprising lawyer, seeing the possibilities in commercializing the industry, bought control of a number of herds despite the rules regulating contracts and over the vehement protests of the superintendent of the Bureau and teachers; consolidated his herds and ranged them among the herds of the natives and over their ranges, rapidly assuming control of the industry and dictating policy and management in all matters of the range and herds. (This was contradictory) to the Interior Department and to the great damage of the natives. (Mr. Selden goes on to emphasize the too great authority of the Lomen Reindeer Corporation. P.T.)

According to my opinion, based on the opinion of Judge James Wickersham, 25 years Federal District Judge and practicing attorney in Alaska, as he stated in the hearing of the Reindeer Committee in Washington, D. C., last March, all the reindeer in Alaska belong to the United States Governemtn, in charge as trustee for the use and benefit of the natives. Therefore the Lomen Reindeer Corporation are holding these 250,000 reindeer contrary to the rights of the natives.

The influenza left most of these orphans without friends, food or clothing. The reindeer they inherited (from their parents) disappeared because there was no one to see that they were properly marked. There has been much trouble to care for these unfortunate children. The reindeer held by the Lomen Corporation should be returned to these children.

Now if you have any interest in the people of the Alaska missions and the upholding their rights to the reindeer, you will put force into action for them. I have written Mr. Montgomery about this important matter. He is interested but has not put force behind his interest, and it needs a lot of it. He spoke of waiting action by the "Reindeer Council" in Alaska. They met at Nome last June (1931) which is the headquarters of the Lomen Reindeer Corporation. The Council is composed of four white men, the Governor of Alaska, a personal friend of the Lomens; the superintendent of the Reindeer Service, who gets his office through the Governor; a personal representative of the Lomen Corporation; and an employeer of the Indian Affairs' Washington office, and also two natives with 1/2 vote each. The Corporation has one personal vote and represents 1/5 of the reindeer. The two natives together have one vote and represent 4/5 of the reindeer. The natives had no personal friends on the Council.

At this meeting in Nome, the Lomens set the stage, hand picked the audience, and managed the performance. The four white members met several days before one of the natives could get there. The other could not. All the work of the Council was done before the lone native, with his 1/2 vote, got to the meeting. All he could do was to "sign on the dotted line" with the other members and then go home and "cuss" that he

had been so foolish as to travel so far to take part in so stupid a "joke."

No action was taken that was for the benefit of the industry or the natives that was not dictated by the Secretary of the Interior, and no plan was made to carry out what the secretary wanted done except resolutions.

Force must be applied in Washington to free the industry from the Lomen Corporation dictation. Their business policy and methods have done great damage to the industry and to the natives. Their efforts and money expended has in every way been misdirected, proving a failure in every particular. New money is the only thing that has kept the corporation alive; politically they have spent much time in Washington, and no doubt a great deal of money, to keep their grip on the industry, blocking every attempt to free it from their control. The rights of the natives have no place in their plans.

(Signed) A. A. Selden
351 Pearl Street
Pacific Grove, Calif.

W & M editor had known for several years, more or less vaguely, that the Eskimos were having difficulty with their reindeer rights, but had not, before Mr. Selden's letter, known anything about the Loman Corporation. Before responding to Mr. Selden she conferred with Dr. Montgomery of the Board, and then responded as follows to Mr. Selden.

My dear Mr. Selden:

..... The Home Missions Congress, which met at Washington last year, sent resolutions to the government asking for justice for the Eskimos in this matter. The Home Missions Council, meeting in Toronto in January of this year, took even stronger action. The Indian Rights Association is pushing the matter vigorously. Our own Board, through Dr. Montgomery, has brought the matter to the attention of the Department of the Interior several times.....Sentiment is being aroused, and I am planning to use an editorial in WOMEN AND MISSIONS in April or May, suggesting that our women write their congressmen and also the Secretary of the Interior. (See editorial attached, A and "Indian Truth," on which [illegible] largely based. - Ed. Towne)

Letter from A. A. Seldon, March 15, 1932

Dear Madam:

...The importance of justice to the natives cannot be overestimated. It seems impossible to reach the President with our protest against the appointment of Judge Lomen (Dr. Montgomery and the Indian Rights Association reported to editor of W&M many protests against the reppointment of Judge Lomen, father of the Lomen Bros. who form the Corporation. - Ed.). The Lomens have the highway barricaded, detouring around the President anything reflecting on their affairs. Protests to the attorney general have been unavailing..... resulting in great hardships to the natives.

I want to call your attention to a letter of Carl Lomen, dated Feb. 26, from Los Angeles, to Mr. Sniffen re the Reindeer Editorial in January INDIAN TRUTH,..... also, to his misuse of a Sheldon Jackson letter, trying to twist its meaning into an endorsement of their existence and investments in the industry..... Carl Lomen would twist the meaning to take in "Whites" and other people, when and after the Natives have been supplied. There has never been a time when there have been enough reindeer to supply all the natives of Alaska with enough reindeer to make them safe for food and clothing for all. At the time the Lomens commenced to buy into the industry there were hardly enough reindeer, to give one reindeer to each Eskimo, let alone all the native Indians of the interior..... The Lomens now claim 250,000

head of reindeer in six herds, but they do not tell that where they control most, hundreds of natives are suffering for food and clothing this winter..... peonage pure and simple, in its worst aspects.

Their printed matter claims that they "dominate the reindeer industry and can easily maintain their supremacy. This they are now doing through their control of the Reindeer Council.... the government must reestablish its ownship to all the reindeer in Alaska as trustee in charge of the natives..... Every delay possible is brought about by the men....under the spell of the hospitality and personality of the Lomens.... Delays are in the interest of the Corporation and cause suffering to the natives. The Lomens are a danger and a menace to the whole industry, their methods and business policy highly destructive to the welfare of the natives.

Letter from editor W&M to Mr. Selden, April 14, 1932

Dear Mr. Selden:

We have sent you under separate cover a copy of the April WOMEN AND MISSIONS which contains an editorial comment on the reindeer situation. I have received a letter from Secretary Wilbur expressing the ~~Interior's~~ Department's desire to further the interest of the Eskimo and telling us of the appointment of two representatives of the Department who are proceeding to Alaska to assist in a new plan. I have also had a letter of protest from Mrs. Carl.J. Lomen contradicting our editorial in several points. I have written her, as Secretary Wilbur, that we shall be glad in the interest of fairness to print any statements they care to make in our magazine's pages. I learn that letters are going both to Secretary Wilbur and to representatives in Congress from our women, protesting the situation — so many that Mr. Wilbur is already responding with a mimeographed letter.

Dr. Condit, one of our missionaries in Alaska, now living in California, writes expressing appreciation of what we have said.

We expect to speak again on this subject in our June magazine..... I suppose you have seen the news release of April 4 from the Department of the Interior in which they tell of what they are doing right now for the natives. I am closely in touch with Mr. Sniffin of the Indian Rights Association and our Board Secretary, Dr. Montgomery.

Extracts from letter of Dr. C ondit.

I wish to express my appreciation of the article in WOMEN AND MISSIONS on behalf of the Eskimo Reindeer owners of Alaska. I hope that the friends of the Eskimo will keep right after this iniquity. A great wrong is being perpetrated upon a helpless people and must be made right. The matter is splendidly summed up in the editorial. We are sending petitions from our "retired" people here to Secretary Wilbur and our representative. I sincerely hope that the women of the church will write many letters as suggested.

Exhibit E

Letters of Protest

Under date of April 5 Mr. Carl Lomen, who had seen the editorial in the April WOMEN AND MISSIONS wrote to Dr. Covert of Philadelphia, calling attention to what he called many misstatements and untruths. Copy of this letter, which is also in Dr. Montgomery's file, is attached. As this letter was brought to the attention of Dr. Montgomery and myself through Dr. Ward of the General Council, I mentioned this

fact in explanation when I wrote to Dr. Covert on April 15. Copy of this also is attached.

Exhibit H

Another letter of protest came from Mrs. Ralph Hutchison, wife of the new president of Washington and Jefferson College in Pennsylvania. This letter is on file in the office of WOMEN AND MISSIONS. I attached my response which will show the tenor of that letter. This is marked Exhibit G.

Other letters of protest were from Mrs. Carl Lomen, which is attached, together with my response, from Mr. Lomen, from Helen Lomen Austin, from Ralph Lomen.

Letters of Approbation

One from Dr. Condit of April 23, 1932, part of which has appeared in the June WOMEN AND MISSIONS. (Exhibit I.)

See also letter from Mr. Theodore P. Byram. (Exhibit J.)

At this point I am attaching two or three other letters under Exhibit K which came to my hand in regard to some of the statements which were made in the April editorial and in the June editorial, which I have attached just before this. These letters are copies of letters from Mr. Sniffin, from a Brodius, which gives further light on the subject; Copy of a letter to Mr. Sniffin from Carl Lomen (dated April 20; another dated April 19 from Mr. Selden; a memo from Dr. Montgomery, dated April 19 regarding a visit of Mr. Sniffin with Dr. Covert; a letter from the Presbyterian missionary society at Butler, Mo. Aletter and carbon of my response in March to Secretary of the Interior Wilbur; some correspondence between Dr. Montgomery and Mr. Sniffen (which belongs in Dr. Montgomery's file instead of mine;) and copy of the statement by Dr. Montgomery of the Reindeer situation (I shall be glad to have all of this retunned to my office when you have read it.

Letter from Mr. Mozee

By this time the editorial which we printed in the June magazine had come out. A few weeks after its appearance I received the following letter from Mr. B. B. Mozee the General Reindeer Superintendent for Alaska:

Dear Madam:

A copy of Mrs. Carl J. (Laura Volstead) Lomen's letter to you of April 5 has been received in this office.

In her fifth paragraph she states that two Eskimos were members of the Council and that each had half a vote and both were present.

The facts are: There was only one native representative (from the Teller section) present. He arrived in time for the sixth meeting and was present throughout the remainder of thes session. His alternate was also present from the sixth on, but he had no vote.

Very truly yours,

B. B. Mozee

Kendrick Report (Exhibit L)

You may also be interested in this copy of the " Salient Points in Kendrick Hearing Reports" which was sent me by Mr. Sniffen for my help in picking out material for any future comment. I think a copy of the report of the Kendrick hearings in is the National Board offices, but if it is not I have the two volumes in my office and will be glad to let you have them for examination if you desire.

Recent History

The reindeer situation died down after the start of Captain Trowbridge and Mr. Gilman, the representatives of the Department of the Interior, who went to Alaska last summer to see that the orders of the Department were carried out as to new plans for the grazing reanges, separation of the herds, etc. I knew that the reports were about to be made public, but was waiting its announcement when two weeks ago, on February 4, Mr. Carl Lomen telephoned my office to see if he could have an appointment with the editor of WOMEN AND MISSIONS. That appointment was made for three o'clock on Monday Feb. 6. Mr. Lomen and his brother, Mr. Ralph Lomen, arrived together. As I was not up to date on recent developments in this reindeer situation I secured from Mr. Somerndike's office copies of his recent correspondence with Mr. Carl Andrews, and read them most carefully. I also telegraphed Mr. Sniffen of the Indian Rights' Association to ask if he knew of any further developments. He sent me the telegram and letter which are attached under Exhibit M.

The Lomen's Call

I made a rather full story of their visit when I wrote Mr. Sniffen on February 7 (See Exhibit N). In addition, I might state that they threatened me two or three times to sue the editor of WOMEN AND MISSIONS for false statements. They also tried to make me promise to retract everything that we had said in our previous editorials is the repot of Secretary Wilbur, before he leaves office on March 4, is in their favor. I refused on the ground that many times government reports were not the kind that one could accept.

The Lomen's insisted that I write Dr. Greist for his statement whether or not there were enough people in Point Barrow to sign such a telgram as was ~~incorporated in the hear~~ attached to the records of the Kendrick committee, and also wished me to write Bishop Rowe asking for his endorsement of their work in Alaska and his statement that they were not guilty of things of which they have been charged. Inasmuch as one of Mr. Sniffen's letter was in my desk at the moment quoting a paragraph from Bishop Rowe in which he said he hoped that Mr. Sniffen would keep on with the fight, this made me smile a bit but of course I did not let it be seen.

Mr. Sniffen came to see me on Tuesday, February 14. Inasmuch as he called on Dr. Somerndike the next day, I am sure that Dr. Somerndike has all of the information necessary. It may be interesting, however, to add this last letter, copy of which Mr. Sniffen left me, from Carl Andrews. (Exhibit O)

I am also attaching the copy of January, 1933 Indian Truth; the November issue of the Northern Cross, Dr. Greist's papter which has a comment on the Lomen movement of deer to the Canadian government. Also a page from the magazine section of N. Y.'s damous sheet "The Mirror" which has a story regarding this entire matter. A very similar article appeared in Liberty in November, which I have not seen, but which I

have heard about.

Of date the Lomen's "philanthropy" has been much heard of over the radio, and in various newspapers. It seems as if they are making a last desperate stand in regard to the entire industry.

Bannon letter (Exhibit P)

Under date of January 13, Miss Ann Bannon a missonary at Wales, Alaska, writes;

"U sent a copy of the reindeer proceedings at Nome to Dr. Montgomery and to Mr. Somerndike. We are disgusted. Mr. Hemsing did not go down to the meeting this year and Lewis would have had a tougher time than he did, as he was alone from this section, but Mr. Morelander, the government school superintent, who lives at Kotzebue, was there and did a great deal. I understand the only things that has saved him his job, after Crl Lomen or Alfred, I have forgotten which one, said "You are fired, you are fired right now" is that Carl lost his head and said too much publicly. I believe Mr. Morelander is not afraid of the Lomens and is an honest man. Dr. Montgomery got acquainted with the Morelanders in 1925. There is a white man at Nome, married to a Wales native, who also did not hesitate to fight for the natives and their interests. Lewis says that many of the natives at Nome have signed the petitions which have been passed around to them for the Lomesn and he said they were afraid not to, as they need the work which the Lomens can either give or withhold. All of this is strictly confidential, please. I could copy what was in the Nome paper and pass it around and not br hauldd over the coals for it; but my own personal opinion is different. I am disguested with the Governor, judging what he did by the Nome paper. He and Carl and Mrs. Carl Lomen, I have been told, are friends, and the Lomens seem to know how to get people on their side."

: Office: 264 Colman Bldg.

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r
rum
land
ivak Island

New York Office: 26 Cortlandt Street

Cold Storage Points
Nome
Teller
Egavik
Golovin
Kowalik

LOMEN REINDEER CORPORATION
NOME, ALASKA

September 18, 1929.

Mr. Jonathan H. Wagner,
Bureau of Education,
Bell Street Terminal,
Seattle, Washington.

Dear Mr. Wagner:

I am enclosing for your information copy of letter written to me by Mr. Leonard D. Baldwin on the costs of preparing reindeer meat for the market, based on our 1928 output. We are advising reindeer owners that we will hereafter pay for reindeer on the hoof not to exceed three dollars per head, until such time as market prices and demand for reindeer meat in the States improve.

We feel certain that with increased production, some of the costs may be reduced, which makes it desirable to handle the surplus stock of others in addition to our own meat, when possible.

We are mailing copies of the enclosed letter to all herd and store managers of our corporation.

Very truly yours,

Lomen Reindeer Corporation

By Carl J. Lomen

CJL/RR

OCT 22 1929

TO OUR STOCKHOLDERS:

During February, 1930, some adverse publicity appeared in the Seattle press which stated that our Corporation had unlawfully acquired reindeer from the Eskimos of Alaska and were likewise dispossessing the Eskimo reindeer owners of their grazing lands.

Our Corporation immediately requested the Governor of Alaska, vested with the jurisdiction of the reindeer industry, to investigate these charges. Subsequently his superior, the Secretary of the Interior, sent a representative into Alaska to gather all information necessary and then submitted said material to a Special Reindeer Committee in Washington, D. C., composed of:

HON. JOHN B. KENDRICK, *Chairman* (U. S. Senator for Wyoming)
A man of fifty years experience on the western ranges of the United States and the outstanding cattleman of the United States.

HON. SCOTT LEAVITT (Congressman for Montana)
For years in the United States Forest Service, having to do with grazing leases on the National Forests and now the Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives.

HON. CHARLES P. SISSON (Assistant Attorney General of the United States)
He has visited the reindeer producing sections of Alaska and investigated conditions there.

These hearings were attended by Mr. Leonard D. Baldwin, President of your Corporation; Mr. Arthur J. Baldwin, Director, and the writer. The first meeting was held on February 13, 1931, and the ninth and final hearings on March 14th.

At the third hearing (on February 26th) the Lomen Reindeer Corporation and the Alaska Livestock and Packing Company jointly submitted to the Committee a proposed plan for the handling of reindeer on *Seward Peninsula*. At the conclusion of the hearings we submitted a proposed plan of organization for the *Reindeer Industry of Alaska*. Both plans were prepared and filed at the request of the Committee.

I wish to point out that in our first plan we recommended:

(1) Division of Seward Peninsula into five major districts with natural boundaries which would make possible the merging of some twenty herds into five.

(2) Provision for management and organization of said units.

(3) A plan for production and sale of meat.

The second plan submitted was of wider scope, including Federal organization for the entire industry. This plan was approved before submission to the Committee by Mr. Chas. H. Flory, Commissioner for the Department of Agriculture for Alaska and by Dr. W. B. Bell, in charge, Division of Biological Investigations, Bureau of Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture. In addition to making our facilities available on a commercial basis to Eskimo reindeer owners operating within the five major units, we offered to exchange reindeer, and range, in sections where there was a mixture of interests, on the understanding that an equal number of reindeer and compensatory range, equivalent ir value, be allotted to us in another district in which we held a major interest. We also proposed twenty-five range rules for the management and conduct of the herds.

Under date of March 23, 1931, the Committee submitted to the Secretary of the Interior its final and full report.

Under date of March 30, 1931, the Secretary of the Interior forwarded a copy of the Report of said Reindeer Committee to the Governor of Alaska, instructing him to make same effective at an early date and stating that it met with his unqualified approval.

I wish to call special attention to the following features of the Committee Report:

(1) Transfer of jurisdiction of the reindeer industry from the Governor of Alaska, acting as Commissioner for the Department of the Interior, to a Reindeer Council of five members, one to be a representative of the Alaska Livestock and Packing Company. The Reindeer Council to be in general executive and administrative control of the reindeer industry.

The Reindeer Council will be made up as follows:

(a) The Governor of the Territory as Ex-officio Commissioner for the Department of the Interior in Alaska, Chairman.

(b) The Chief of the Alaska Division of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
(c) The Superintendent of Reindeer in Alaska.
(d) A representative to be chosen by and from the Eskimo reindeer owners.
(e) A representative to be chosen by the Lomen interests.

(2) Appointment, by the Council of Superintendents, for each of the five districts on the Peninsula as recommended in our first plan. Salaries and expenses of said superintendents or unit managers to be paid by the Government.

At the conclusion of the final hearing the following significant statements were made:

MR. FLORY: *Commissioner for Alaska of the Department of Agriculture:*

"Alaska needs outside capital . . . . It needs the Baldwin Brothers—it needs the Lomen Brothers—it needs all the people that can put their money into the development of resources."

MR. BALDWIN:

"Mr. Lomen and myself would like to express our appreciation of the action of the Secretary in bringing to the consideration of this problem men of such capabilities and courtesy as constitute this committee."

MR. KENDRICK:

"Mr. Baldwin, in behalf of the Committee I want to say that you, Mr. Lomen, and every other man who has been here have contributed well to the record, which we hope, when completed, will enable the Committee to make some recommendations. And we appreciate your help in making the record because without it we could not have proceeded with any degree of knowledge. As one member of the Committee, I do not believe that the record has established anything in the way of serious criticism of either your companies or others connected with the production of reindeer. To me it has revealed just the ordinary controversies that arise in connection with such an industry. As stated once before during our hearings, I have never known a very extensive territory engaged in livestock production that did not have its controversies and did not have its serious—I almost said revolutions, and that is so in Alaska. On that account it is an old story to me, and I do not believe that much inequity has been practiced up to this time. I do not believe that very serious mistakes have been made other than might naturally be expected, but I do believe the time is here when something should be done in the way of directing the production and creating more orderly conditions in the future."

In conclusion, the following quotations from the final report of the Committee to the Secretary are of special significance in that they are an endorsement of the Industry and made after months of consideration by a committee of high personnel.

QUOTATIONS FROM REPORT OF THE REINDEER COMMITTEE:

"The reindeer of Alaska have multiplied perhaps a thousand fold."

"The development and use of Alaskan reindeer have now reached such proportions as properly to be termed an industry."

"Reindeer meat is becoming popular in the American commodity market . . . . development of this market along sound lines will benefit the native reindeer owner and also those whose capital has been invested in the industry."

"A commercial outlet for surplus deer will increase the value of the individual animals."

"Private capital has already greatly contributed to the development of the industry and it should be afforded every proper encouragement."

"Adequate supervision and the fostering of a friendly spirit among all concerned will bring order and prosperity to this interesting and valuable industry."

By the Report, the work of our Corporations in the North has been fully vindicated; a new and better plan of administration formulated; federal protection guaranteed, and, I believe, that when made effective, will increase production of reindeer products, reduce production costs and usher in a new era of prosperity for the reindeer industry of Alaska.

Respectfully submitted,

CARL J. LOMEN, President,
LOMEN REINDEER CORPORATION.

April 10, 1931.

NOME ALASKA Feb.11,1933

C.L.ANDREWS
3623 Corliss Avenue Seattle Wash

Mozee fired stop Lomen and Kendricks man Brewster has job stop Seward Peninsula Natives had hot meeting and wired protest stoop inform Young Sniffen and other friends of xxx natives stop letter follows with details.

(Sgd) NOME NATIVES

3623 Corliss Avenue, Seattle
February 14, 1933

Lucia P.Towne
Editor, Women & Missions
156 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Editor;

I had the pleasure of meeting your Dr.W.R.King on the 12th and secured an audience of two hours with him.

I also have notes of the call made upon you by Carl.J.Lomen, and Ralph Lomen, of the Lomen Reindeer Corporation, and I wish to compliment you on your ability in keeping in command of the situation. You are certainly equal to the occasion.

I consider Mr. Carl J.Lomen one of the smoothest promoters in the United States. He and his father have promoted three principal companies, one following the other. Lomen & Co., the Lomen Reindeer and Transportation Company, the third the Lomen Reindeer Corporation, which is the present parent corporation of the Arctic Transport Company, The Nome Lighterage Company controlled by the Nome Commercial Company, and the Alaska Livestock and Packing Company. In the correspondence with Dr. Somerndyke you will find farther details if you wish.

His demand for vindication is a favorite method of defense. He practiced t on Mr, Sawyer, then the Corporation through the brother, Alfred J.Lomen, member of the Reindeer Council at Nome, demanded it of the Council, He claimed it to his stockholders on the Kendrick investigation(Reindeer Committee 1931) as you will see by enclosed photo copy of letter.

He tried to take the native deer at ~~$25~~ $3.00 per head, when he had just closed a deal with Canada at $65 per head with 3000 head,the drive of which he uses as an advertisement. Then he promoted a company Al.L.S.& P?Co., with $4,400,000 claiming 250,000 reindeer as assets, at $25, for females and $10 for males. Now he has secured an appropriation by Congress that practically relieves him of the superintendence of his deer and aids in the herding, it appears. ~~Now~~ He tries to mix the herds under one mark, thus obliterating the native ownership and putting all under the reindeer council which is dominated by Lomen influence, it appears to me.

Mr. Brewster, an appointee of Sen.Kendrick, is now superintendent of all reindeer in Alaska as you will note by the telegram of Feb.11, copy enclosed.

I also have other information I shall send to Dr. Somerndyke.

With thanks for your assistance in the cause of the native,
Most cordially yours,
Clarence L. Andrews

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(INCORPORATED)

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OWEN WISTER, Philadelphia

(Copy for Miss Towne's information)

February 21, 1933

Rev. J. M. Somerndike, D.D
156 Fifth Avenue
New York city

Dear Dr. Somerndike:

Yesterday, when in the Interior Department, I asked Mr. Berlew to send you a copy of the News Release of the Secretary on the Reindeer question. I hope it reached you. As you will observe, it is largely pro-Lomen, which is not surprising when you consider the confidence of the Lomen brothers. I was assured they had not been "tipped off" as to what the Release would contain, but it is a curious coincidence.

overdone

I also enclose copy of a letter and statement of E. W. Sawyer sent to Carl Lomen, admitting that certain statements had been made based on inaccurate or incomplete information furnished through official channels. That same information had been furnished me from the Washington office, and since it now appears to be inaccurate, I expect to make a correction of those sections of my early articles, as a matter of accuracy. Whatever we may think of the Lomens, we do not want to be in a position of ignoring actual facts.

I just returned from Washington and have not yet had time to go over my material, but will do so as soon as possible. Meanwhile, it seems to me that the News Release leaves much to be desired, and we should give it careful consideration before making any public comments concerning it. I sent a copy of it from Washington last night to Mr. Andrews by air-mail, and I presume I shall have his comments soon.

Meanwhile, if you have an interview with the Lomens, you can follow the idea you expressed to me a few days ago: be a good listener; don't commit yourself, and agree to give careful consideration to anything they may submit. Let them talk all they will, and you may get a good angle on them.

I also learned that the telegram sent to the Congregational Board about Mozee, is weakened by the fact that Mrs. Forester, the wife of the missionary at Nome, has been stenographer for Mr. Mozee, and it would appear as though Mozee had inspired that telegram.

On the face of the Release, it would seem to be decidedly pro-Lomen.

Sincerely yours,

M K Sniffen

M K Sniffen

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TELEPHONE, LOMBARD 25-21

Indian Rights Association,

(INCORPORATED)

ENDORSED BY THE PHILADELPHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

995 DREXEL BUILDING,

ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU (INC.)

Philadelphia, February 24, 1933

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Miss L. P. Towne
158 Fifth ave
New York city

Dear Miss Towne:

In case you and your colleagues have not yet had that interview with the Lomen Brothers, would it not be well for you to confer with some attorney who may be connected with your Board, and therefore interested in its work, and ask him for a legal opinion on your article in W. & M.--whether there is anythin libelous in it ? It may not be so much what you have actually said as what Carl Lomen will try to read into it. That is what he tried on me, and it is characteristic of him to "bluff."

I am now going up to see our Attorney regarding the matter, and may get some helpful suggestions from him in the ~~matter of~~ handling this Survey of the Secretary. Certainly that document strongly supports what I said in the February TRUTH (1932) of Lomen domination !

Sincerely yours,

M K Sniffen

M K Sniffen

(Extract from report of M. K. Sniffen, to the Board of Directors Indian Rights Association, February 28, 1933)

REINDEER SITUATION:

Secretary Wilbur, under date of February 15, issued a "Survey of the Alaska Reindeer Service," based on the voluminous reports of Messrs. Trowbridge and Gillman, his two field representatives, who spent approximately six months in Alaska, presumably to carry out certain instructions of the Department, which were suggested by the so-called Kendrick Reindeer Committee. This Survey contains sixteen pages, and six of them are devoted to a defense of the Lomen Reindeer Corporation.

I spent over two full days in the Interior Department in reading many of these Trowbridge-Gillman reports. They were shown to me "in confidence," I was assured that no one else outside of the Department had seen them. However, it is helpful to me to know what the reports contain, and to have had an opportunity to observe the methods of Messrs. Trowbridge and Gillman. If I undertook to make an analysis of the reports, or the Secretary's "Survey," it would require a volume. Suffice it to say that while there is much good material in the "Survey," in the way of recommendations for the future management of the Reindeer Industry, the recommendations of the Kendrick Committee and the Secretary's own instructions have not been carried out.

Throughout their work (as shown in the reports) it was evident that Trowbridge and Gillman were "bearing down" on many of the Service employes who had endeavored to take a firm stand in the interest of the Natives. They were blamed for all the animosities that developed. According to the investigators the Lomens were greatly wronged by this attitude of the Department's own men, whose duty it was to safeguard the interests of the Eskimo, and an apparent studied effort was made by Trowbridge and Gillman to discredit any testimony those employes gave that reflected on the Lomen methods. On the other hand, statements, or explanations of the Lomens were accepted practically without question.

Trowbridge and Gillman overlooked the fact that the Lomens had "horned in" on the Reindeer industry, and acted as though they had a divine right to do what they pleased. When they could not control the Government men, they resorted to intimidating methods, used political "pull" in Washington, and continually made adverse criticism of these men when they called at the Secretary's office. It is not strange, therefore, that these employes were harassed to the point where their nerves were exceedingly "jumpy," and they could not render the kind of Service that was called for,-- especially in view of an immense area, difficulties of travel, inadequate personnel, and very limited funds. They saw case after case where their colleagues who had "bucked" the Lomens had been forced out of the Service, on one pretext or another, for trying to be faithful to their trust,-- defending the interests of the Eskimo, whom Carl Lomen told me personally had the average intellect of ten year old children ! It is hard to believe that all the Government employes sent to the Seward Peninsula were all wrong, and that the Lomens were one hundred per cent right.

Trowbridge and Gillman seem to think that any employe who realized the futility of attempting to get satisfactory results through official channels, and who made any comments to outsiders were guilty of treason; they were "disloyal" and trouble makers, and should be dealt with as such. I have a

telegram from a man who has just been "let out" which says that Trowbridge, at the time a Mr. Schmidt was transferred remarked "If men don't cooperate with Lomens we can remove them. You see we have done it."--presumably referring to the ousting of Reindeer Supervisor Mozee.

Trowbridge and Gillman were convined that Mr. C. L. Andrews, of Seattle, Wash., who resigned from the Reindeer Service because he felt it was impossible to get any redress for the Natives through official channels, was considered to "have an axe to grind," and therefore must be discredited. Try as they did, however, Trowbridge and Gillman failed to find anything to Mr. Andrews' discredit, except that he had the courage to "buck" the Lomens.

Soon after Trowbridge and Gillman arrived at Nome and began their work, it was freely predicted that they were more like attorneys for the defense (Lomens) than to untangle a mess that was due largely to Lomen interference. It was likewise predicted that all those employes that the Lomens "had it in for" would be eliminated, and that is the way it has turned out.

The Kendrick Committee recommended a separation of the reindeer herds, and that is one of the objectives Trowbridge and Gillman were sent to Alaska to bring about. One herd was separated, but, apparently, the Lomens insisted that the others could not be separated, and their view prevailed.

The Secretary's present plan, based on the recommendations of Trowbridge and Gillman, is to continue to mix the herds, a so-called "joint-management" and instead of changing a practice that proved so objectionable, to not only continue it but make it so that the Lomens have a "strangle hold" on the industry.

The "Survey" states that "the present discussion can not undertake to settle any questions concerning the merit of the "(Lomen) company's methods, nor endorse its fiscal or operating structure," yet it adopts the Lomen program of mixing the Native deer with those of the corporation. This has undoubtedly worked to the disadvantage of the Natives, under Lomen domination. So long as it continues there will be friction, suspicion and trouble.

The "Survey" must be a matter for rejoicing on the part of the Lomen Corporation, and they will probably make good use of it in promoting the sale of their stock in the Reindeer Company and exploiting the unsuspecting public.

Trowbridge and Gillman apparently did not concern themselves about the allegations of past exploitation of the Eskimo by the Lomen Corporation. It seems to be a case of "never mind the past; that is done. Let's forget it and make a fresh start." It is on a par with letting a burglar who robbed a store keep his plunder and then take him into full partnership.!

I suspect that the influence of Senator Kendrick, of Wyoming, was instrumental in securing a "white wash" of the Lomens. But no question is settled until it is settled right," and sooner or later this Reindeer matter will come up in a way that might create a big scandal.

I have a number of copies of the Secretary's "Survey" and will be glad to furnish one to any member of the Board who desires it.

* * *

Washington, D.C.
Feb. 25th, 1933.

Miss. Lucia P. Towne, Editor,
Women & Missions,
156 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Miss. Towne:-

Accept my thanks for your note of the 17th advising that the Secretaries of the Board of National Missions could not confer with me regarding the reindeer situation in Alaska on the 24th.

A meeting with the Board is not now necessary as the Secretary of the Interior has now received a Statement on the reindeer industry based on reports of two Field Representatives of the Department following six months of intensive investigations in Alaska during the past Summer.

Again thanking you for your courtesy in this matter & with personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours
Carl J. Lomen

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

Philadelphia, March 1, 1933

Miss Lucia P. Towne,
"Women and Missions"
156 Fifth Avenue
New York City

RECEIVED L. P. T.
MAR 15 1933

Dear Miss Towne:

Your letter of February 27 duly received, for which I thank you.

The letter to you from Carl Lomen is very interesting. I presume they will be satisfied with the immunity bath given them by the Secretary, and may not bother us further. As to that, however, time will tell.

The question of an editorial correction of our original statements is of course one that ought to receive the utmost care. It is not, in my judgment, as serious as Carl Lomen would have you believe. It so happens that I did not use any definite figures in dealing with certain conditions so that the Sawyer memorandum does not have much bearing on my statements. Also consider in ~~this~~ connection with the Egavik herds to which Mr. Sawyer refers that the figures given are simply those of 1928-29. There is no reference to what took place before that time nor are any figures given.

I spent several days in Washington having a confidential reading of numerous reports from the field representatives bearing on their work. I cannot quote from them literally but I was impressed with the fact that we have all along suspected those men acted as those they were attorneys for the Lomen interest rather than being on the ground on behalf of the Eskimo. It is too long a story for me to go into as I am preparing for a board meeting this afternoon. One of the points, however, that I shall correct is where I said 90% of the deer were owned by the Eskimo 15 years ago and that the figures are now reversed. The records that have been produced do not justify that assertion. The other matters are of minor importance. They do not in any way weaken our claim of domination by the Lomen interests. The latest illustration of that domination is in the "Survey" issued by the Secretary of the Interior under date of February 15. I am going to urge our Board this afternoon to send a telegram to Secretary Wilbur expressing the deepest regret that his abject and unconditional surrender to the Lomen Corporation thereby putting in jeopardy the future welfare of the Eskimo. I do not of course know whether the Board will feel that we should go that far. At any rate, the matter is by no means settled and

it will call for a good deal more work on our part. You ought to see a number of letters that Dr. Somerndike should have received within the next few days from Mr. C. L. Andrews.

I expect to be in New York Wednesday, March 8th, and shall endeavor to call on you during the afternoon. I have to speak at Bronxville in the morning of that day and ought to be back in New York by two or three o'clock.

Sincerely yours,

M K Sniffen

M. K. Sniffen

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WASHINGTON LOAN & TRUST BLDG.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Philadelphia, March 2, 1933

Miss Lucia P. Towne
WOMEN AND MISSIONS
156 Fifth avenue
New York city

Dear Miss Towne:

Here is a copy of the telegram, approved by our Board of Directors at the meeting yesterday afternoon, as sent to Secretary Wilbur.

Sincerely yours,

M K Sniffen

M. K. Sniffen

enc

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

March 1, 1933

Hon. Ray Lyman Wilbur
Secretary of Interior, Washington, D. C.

Indian Rights Association deeply regrets attitude of your administration toward Lomen Reindeer Corporation thereby jeopardizing present and future welfare of Eskimo (stop) Unwarranted defense of that corporation in your Survey February fifteenth so overdone that its sincerity clearly discredited, and we feel that we must protest.

M. K. Steere,
President.

(COPY)

March 17, 1933

Mr. H. F. Shiffen
995 Drexel Building
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Shiffen:

I was sorry to miss you when you called the office on Wednesday. I hope my secretary told you that I was home trying to rest up after a strenuous few weeks of work.

I think I have not yet acknowledged your good letters of March 1 and March 2, together with the copy of the telegram which the Indian Rights Association sent to Mr. Wilbur. I sincerely hope that it made an impression upon him.

I am awaiting something further from you before I attempt any editorial comment in WOMAN AND HOME on the reindeer situation. I think Miss Cook told you that Mrs. Lowen had written a very vehement letter of protest and annoyance to Mr. E. Lee Wilson of the Board of National Missions about me. It sounds exactly like all of the other letters that we have had from the Lowen family.

Personally I feel that this is no time to stop fighting for the Eskimos' reindeer. With the financial situation as it is, however, I am not sure just what the Board of National Missions will want WOMAN AND HOME to do further in the matter. There is no lack of interest in the situation, but the time is too strenuous for the Board to take on any extra difficulties. The matter is not ended, however.

Cordially yours,

T/C

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

Philadelphia, March 20, 1933

Miss Lucia P. Towne
WOMEN AND MISSIONS
156 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Miss Towne:

Your letter of March 17 received this morning. I hope that you have recovered from your illness by now and are again at your desk.

In case you did not see the copy of our March Truth dealing with the Wilbur Reindeer Survey, I enclose an extra copy.

In a day or two I hope to have a draft of what I want to publish in TRUTH correcting any inaccuracies that appeared in the issue of February 1932. I propose to send it to Mr. Andrews for criticism, and I shall also let you have a copy of it.

It is not strange that Mrs. Lomen wrote to you as she did. She is a good running mate for Carl and will help him in his bluffing tactics wherever possible. As you know, if they are allowed to talk without hindrance they are apt to contradict themselves more than once.

I am glad to know that you feel that this is no time to stop fighting for the Eskimo. I agree with you heartily. When the new Administration gets down to a regular routine, perhaps we can get a re-opening of this case in the office of the Secretary of the Interior. I was in Washington last week with a small delegation of our Board, and we had a very pleasant interview with Mr. Ickes. I liked him very much and hope a little later on to discuss the reindeer question with him.

I do not know at this writing just how soon I shall be over to New York but next time I come I shall bring with me some extracts from the Trowbridge-Gillman Reports which I think will interest you and be quite suggestive concerning their findings.

Sincerely yours,

enc

M. K. Sniffen

M. K. Sniffen

William Chalmers Covert D.D. LL.D. General Secretary
Edward R. Sterrett, Treasurer

Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

Office of the General Secretary

Witherspoon Bldg.
Philadelphia, Pa.

March 25, 1933

Miss Lucia P. Towne,
Editor of WOMEN AND MISSIONS,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Miss Towne:

I have in mind the rather unhappy experience of my friends the Lomens in connection with the Reindeer Service investigations. The statements in WOMEN AND MISSIONS seem to have wounded them more deeply than a lot of the criticisms from less authoritative sources.

I wonder if you have seen the Report of the Survey of the Alaska Reindeer Service which came from the Department of the Interior on February fifteenth. I believe the facts revealed there call for a frank statement over your own signature relative to the matter.

I have no connection with this whole situation except through one of the family who is a faithful and active elder for many years in the Presbyterian Church, and who has made a thorough investigation of the whole situation and feels that great injustice has been done the Lomen boys. You doubtless have a copy of the government report.

Sincerely yours,

Wm C Covert
General Secretary

WCC:AET

REINDEER CONTROVERSY

Carl Lomen declared that in our article "Eskimo Reindeer Seriously Threatened" (February, 1932) we made a perfect score of being 100% wrong ! We deferred commenting on the article pending the outcome of the "visit" of Trowbridge and Gillman to Alaska and the submission of their findings. Our issue of March, 1933 states our opinion of the Wilbur Survey based on the Trowbridge-Gillman reports. That "Survey", we feel, strongly corroborates our statements in the original article of Lomen domination.

Our point #1 dealt with the original purpose of the Reindeer introduction, concerning which there is no room for dispute. It likewise spoke of the Lomen domination of the situation in the Seward Peninsula,--which is so generally recognized that further comment is superfluous.

If there is any question about Lomen domination of the Kendrick Committee Hearings in Washington, February and March, 1931, (point 2) the stenographic record, we think, sustains us. Mr. Lomen has stated that the Committee recommendations were "our program."

We inadvertantly (point 3) named Carl Lomen as a member of the Reindeer Council. The Lomen member is Alfred J. Lomen. We regret this inaccuracy and apologize to Mr. Carl Lomen. However, it does not affect the question of Lomen influence dominating the Council. Secretary Wilbur transmitted the Kendrick recommendations to Governor Parks, Chairman of the Reindeer Council, with instructions to "put them into effect as early as possible." That was under date of March 30, 1931, and the main part of them has not yet been put into effect,--a complete round-up and separation of the herds. We believe that Trowbridge and Gillman recognized the uselessness of the Council and recommended that it be abolished.

As to point 4, that the Eskimo herds were shrinking or at a standstill, we believe that testimony in the Trowbridge-Gillman reports will substantiate this.

Regarding Nunivak Island (point 5), we refer to the Kendrick Committee Hearings, pages 219-242,--which also mentions the case of kidnapping of an Eskimo by Lomen influences and holding him a prisoner for about a year. There was no real investigation of this subject by Trowbridge and Gillman; they did not visit the island, and their information, we understand, was obtained mainly from Lomen sources.

Point 6, about Lomen control of the range is, we believe, corroborated by the failure of Trowbridge and Gillman to carry out the instructions of Secretary Wilbur, and the recommendation of the Kendrick Committee that the herds should be separated,--especially at Buckland and Teller. Buckland seems to have been the only

instance of a real attempt to clear the range of all but Eskimo deer.

As to Lomen opposition to Service employes who would not submit to Lomen domination (point 7), we believe the files of the Department will support this claim; but if more is wanted, take the attitude of Trowbridge and Gillman that Service employes must work in harmony with the Lomens or get out !

Concerning point 8, that "fifteen years ago the Eskimo owned ninety per cent of the reindeer in the Seward Peninsula and the whites ten per cent. Now those figures are reversed," that statement was based on sources which we believed reliable. Subsequent information, however, indicated the necessity of revising it. Had Trowbridge and Gillman done what they were sent to do--make a complete round-up of certain areas, and separate the herds--there might have been accurate information available to warrant giving figures. Then, too, the Lomen Corporation did not help, for although called on by Trowbridge and Gillman for the number of deer they owned, that information was not supplied by them. They may have been apprehensive that a definite statement of the number would conflict with the claim of 250,000 in their stock-selling campaigns.

We stated that the total number of deer was approximately one million. If Mr. Lomen questions that, we refer him to an article, of which he is the author, published in the Scientific American of August, 1929, in which he states: "By July 1, 1929, there were more than 1,000,000."

Much of our original information was based on data of an official character, which at the time we had every reason to believe accurate. Any errors in the article were of a minor nature and did not affect the real issue. Mr. Lomen might be charged with his share of "recklessness." He suggested to us some people whom he claimed "knew all about" their operations, and thought we should make inquiry of them. We consulted three, with this result:

Bishop Rowe:, of Alaska: "I am not familiar with general conditions in the Seward Peninsula. I cannot, therefore pass any opinion."

Kermit Roosevelt: "I know nothing whatever about the matter personally, and would not be in a position to go into it. This is also my brother's Archie's position."

H. D. Anderson, a Carnegie Foundation investigator: "Keep up your fight; the Eskimos need your help."

Our primary interest is in the welfare of the Eskimo. We have no wish to do injustice to the Lomen Corporation. We offered Carl Lomen, on three different occasions, as much space in INDIAN TRUTH as circumstances would permit, to reply to our article, but he declined to do so.

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WASHINGTON LOAN & TRUST BLDG.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Philadelphia, April 3, 1933

Miss L. P. Towne,
WOMEN AND MISSIONS
156 Fifth avenue
New York city

Dear Miss Towne:

For your information, I enclose copy of a statement by Mr. B. B. Mozee, criticising the proposal of the Lomens for mixed-herd management of the reindeer,-which is also attached.

Sincerely yours,

M K Sniffen

M K Sniffen

enc

C O P Y

COMMENTS REGARDING LOMEN "REINDEER ORGANIZATION PLAN
FOR SEWARD PENINSULA DISTRICT"

The area covered by this plan includes not only Seward Peninsula but also contiguous territory of approximately the same area as Seward Peninsula. The plan would give the Lomen Reindeer Corporation a footing on every acre of grazing ground in this great area. St. Lawrence and Nunivak Islands are in the Nome Unit. The latter is already under Lomen control and adoption of the plan would give the corporation representation in the management of reindeer affairs on the prosperous island of St. Lawrence.

The plan submitted by me in 1929 provided for the division of all reindeer territory in Alaska into four districts with a supervisor for each and the subdivision of the districts into fourteen sections with a foreman over each. In 1931, Seward Peninsula District was divided into five sections, called "units." The Lomens were insistent that district supervisors be discontinued. Against my recommendation district supervisors were discontinued. Four unit managers have been appointed for Seward Peninsula District; another is supervising the entire Western District. They have advisory supervision over native-owned herds. The local reindeer superintendents are government teachers: government local supervision is essential to the proper handling of the herds and to the welfare of the native people. If the Lomens succeed in having local supervision discontinued, then they will have accomplished another step in their desire to deal directly with the natives.

Just as a new organization began to function, the Lomens introduced their plan.

Contrary to Mr. Lomen's statement, in the plan, that deer will naturally remain within present boundaries of the units, round-ups prove, beyond all doubt, that deer do not naturally remain within these units. For example; Bering, of the Buckland unit, had more marked deer at the Lower Igloo round-up, in the Teller unit, than did the Igloo herd, last summer. The Puglugnuktuk herd, of the Buckland unit, had more marked deer at the Shishmaref handling, in the Teller unit, than did Shishmaref; and Bering, of the Buckland unit, had almost a third as many as Shishmaref. At a second handling, Puglugnuktuk again had more than Shishmaref and Bering had over three-fourths as many as Shishmaref. At the Nome handling in June, Council, of the Kolovin unit, had more marked deer than did Nome of Nome unit; and Igloo, of the Teller unit, had more than one-fifth as many as Nome. At the Nome handling in September, Igloo had more marked deer than the combined Nome and Douglas herds of the Nome unit. The Douglas herd, of the Nome unit, and the Lower Igloo herd, of the Teller unit, are so badly mixed that they hold their round-ups together.

Deer will continue to mix regardless of unit boundaries, but the present boundaries were adopted in spite of my advice that they were not suitable either from a handling or administrative standpoint.

The plan calls for the separation of a unit herd into several divisions so that deer may be available in all communities, but this dis-

tribution is already accomplished thru the maintenance of a number of herds within the unit and by some of the larger herds being subdivided. Lack of local organization and supervision would frequently result in deer being away from native settlements when needed.

Considering and handling all herds within a unit as one herd would be a big advantage to the Lomen corporation by giving it a percentage ownership and voice in the handling of all deer on every native range in this vast area. The Lomen Reindeer Corporation would be the only co-owner having a voice in more than one unit: it would have a voice in all five units.

Close herding has already been discontinued in this section of Alaska. Proper supervision of many small herds will be conductive to range preservation. Under the present system, native owners pay their herders largely in deer and native products, hence the matter of elimination of expense applies almost exclusively to Lomen benefit.

The Lomen plan advocates a general round-up between November 1, 1932 and Jan. 31, 1933. After Secretary Wilbur had ordered a general round-up, during the past season, the Lomens wrote the Gen. Reindeer Supt. that they "contemplated" no round-up except at Teller. The Buckland natives went ahead with their round-up; before it was completed the Lomens decided to stand part of the expense. They decided to hold round-ups at Golovin and Wgavik, and rounded up a small bunch on their Kotzebue range. Now they advocate another general round-up. The expense borne by the natives, last summer, was great and its repetition would be oppressive. To omit small winter marks and castration with Burdizzo instruments, at such a round-up, would be absurd. The round-up, as planned, would be an unwarranted waste of government and herd funds.

At no time should the percentages be determined by native owners and corporation representatives unless a Reindeer Service agent is present to advise the natives. Butchering by natives for their own use would cause a gradual decrease of native percentage and voting strength unless native owners bought these deer from the unit.

The natives do not have expensive equipment. For them to take over the burden of giving credit to the Lomens for their equipment on the units is not advisable during this time of depression.

The management of the unit is at government expense thus affording the Lomens a share in government appropriations which for many years were made for a native people. This is the only white-owned corporation which would be so favored.

The unit managers, being government officials, should not handle the funds of the organization as it would be tantamount to the handling of funds of the Lomen Reindeer Corporation. The unit managers would be responsible for the corporation's property.

An owner having fewer than one thousand deer would have no voice in

the selection of the board of directors. The small owners would be at the mercy of the large owners.

The plan would force those native owners, whose herds are now practically unmixed, into a complicated ownership with white men.

The plan would destroy the government policy of advancing natives toward management of their own affairs. The native owners now receive dividends or returns in meat and hides. They take price in the fact that they have built up and are successfully handling large herds. They are in a position to make large deliveries of animals to marketing agencies. Their holdings will be jeopardized if they become co-owners with a corporation which has shown great lack of business ability and has not made a success of its reindeer work in spite of large financial backing.

This co-owner system of the Lomens has been tried out on the Teller, Golovin and Buckland ranges and proven detrimental to the reindeer industry, a cause of bitter controversies for many years and a great expense to the government.

The Buckland natives were willing to build special corrals and hold a special round-up, at their own expense, in order to remove the Lomen deer from their range. Over 17,000 were recently put thru the chutes and separated. It is the unanimous desire of the natives that the herds remain separated.

The Lomen plan would in no wise improve the management and handling of herds. What the reindeer industry needs is a market and not destruction of the present organizations.

(Sgd.) BEN B. MOZEE.

Sent to Alaska Fisherman
Indian Truth
Unit Managers
Secy Int.
C. L. Andrews

C O P Y

REINDEER ORGANIZATION PLAN
FOR
SEWARD PENINSULA DISTRICT

Seward Peninsula and the coast adjacent, from Kotzebue on the north to Unalaklect on the south, has been divided into five units, each with natural boundaries within which reindeer will naturally remain. These are the Buckland, Teller, Nome, Golovin, and Wgavik units.

All the herds within each unit should be considered and handled as one herd, but in several divisions, so that deer are available in all communities of the unit. The present owners should give up their individual marks after a percentage of ownership of all deer within each unit has been established.

Each unit should adopt an ear mark; there should be no re-marking of adult deer of the unit, but the natural increase should receive the unit mark.

Considering and handling all the deer in each unit as one herd will permit rotation of range grazing and will obviate the necessity of close herding, eliminating great expense now required to keep the deer of several ownerships from mingling.

The percentage of ownership of the various reindeer owners should be determined by the Reindeer Service during the winter of 1932-3. A general round-up should be made between November 1, 1932 and January 31, 1933, the animals being brought into central corrals and passed through the chutes for the purpose of making a count of the marked deer.

The records of the count of the several separate herds within a unit during the same year should be taken into consideration, also the overs and shorts covering preceding years, in arriving at a figure for the grand total of cows which is to constitute one hundred per cent of that unit, and at an equitable distribution of these cows to the various owners. The marked male deer are to be included in percentage of ownership, each two males being counted as equal to one female.

To set up the percentage of individual ownership within a unit, which is to become the recognized percentage for future operation, all herds within the unit must be handled and the marked deer counted. It is important that as many owners as possible take an active part in these roundups in an endeavor to insure their success, and that no other work, that is, no marking, butchering or castrating, be performed during the period of these round-ups, the only object attempted being the securing of a record of marked deer.

On account of the high costs of such round-ups, it would be very desirable if the several owners within a unit could get together and agree among themselves as to an equitable percentage of ownership, thus

obviating the necessity of the actual handling of the deer.

Equipment now on the several units which is necessary for the care of deer or herders, such as corrals, fences, range cabins, etc., should be taken over by the Unit, and proper credit given to the present owners of such equipment. Any future construction, necessary for the proper care of deer within a unit, will be the property of the owners within that unit, and the expense of same will be borne by the owners, being pro-rated to them according to their established percentage in the herd.

Each individual with a percentage of ownership established within a unit becomes a co-owner of the entire unit. After percentages have been determined, all natural increase of calves and mavericks, all expenses of maintenance, including herding, butchering, material construction of equipment, subsistence of marking and butchering crews, special handlings of herds, and profits accruing from the sale of meat, hides or by-products, shall all be pro-rated among the several owners according to the percentage of ownership.

Each unit is to have a unit manager, a federal appointee with executive ability and trained in animal husbandry, who is responsible to the administrative officials of the Reindeer Service for the management of his unit. The unit manager should create an organization responsible to him, preferably from the reindeer owners within his unit, sufficient to handle and care for the deer under his control.

The jurisdiction of the unit, the selection and management of herders or other employees under the Reindeer Service for his unit, will all be under the direct control of the Unit Manager.

A Board of Directors for each unit, five in number, shall be selected by the owners, each of whom shall have five votes for each thousand reindeer owned by him. The board is to meet at least once every six months, set the value of reindeer on the hoof, pass upon recommendations of the Unit Manager for physical improvements to be made upon the range prior to any expenditure of money toward such improvements by the Unit Manager, and make recommendations to the Unit Manager for the care and handling of the deer. The Board is to have no control over herders or of the organization of the Unit Manager.

The Manager will from time to time round up the herds for the purpose of marking, butchering and castrating, and will direct such operations, being aided in his work by the rules then in effect, and subject to the approval of the Board of Directors only in the fixing of the value of deer for sale, and in the expenditure of moneys for permanent unit improvements.

All expenses incurred for the handling of the deer in the several units, except the salary and personal expense of the unit manager, must be borne by the Unit and paid for out of receipts, and deficit being pro-rated among the owners according to their established percentage.

Submitted by ALFRED J. LOMEN
Member of Reindeer Council.

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REV. CHARLES L. WHITE, D.D., New York City
WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, Emporia, Kans.
HON. GEO. W. WICKERSHAM, New York City
OWEN WISTER, Philadelphia

Miss L. P. Towne
WOMEN AND MISSIONS
156 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Miss Towne:

I was sorry to learn when I was in New York last Wednesday that you were indisposed and could not come to the office. I had with me some very interesting information that I wanted to show you, especially some extracts from the Reports of Trowbridge and Gillman. Perhaps some time later on I can see you.

I am treating the Wilbur Reindeer Survey in the March issue of INDIAN TRUTH, and a copy will go to you as soon as it is available.

I have not yet made the correction that I had in mind but hope to have it ready for the April issue. The statement of Mr. Sawyer does not materially alter what I said in the article as I made no reference to figures. I think the main correction will be that item referring to 90% of the deer having been owned by the Eskimo fifteen years ago, and 10% by the whites. So far as the other items are concerned, I think very little is called for.

I enclose for your information copy of a letter which reached me from Mr. B. B. Mozee, containing telegraphic correspondence with Secretary Wilbur. I think you will find the telegram of February 18 very suggestive.

Sincerely yours,

M K Sniffen

M. K. Sniffen

enc.

(COPY)

Nome, Alaska, Febr. 20, 1933.

Editor, Indian Truth,
Philadelphia.

Editor, Alaska Fisherman,
Ketchikan, Alaska.

Dear Sirs:

I am sending copies of the wires which tried to silence my voice against Lomen encroachments upon Native rights. They tell a story which you may see fit to use. At the Council meeting, last August, Governor Parks announced that the files in the office of the General Reindeer Supt. are open to any interested person. I am also sending copies to the Editor of the Seward Gateway, Seward, Alaska.

Am sending additional information to you as your work is primarily concerned with the welfare of natives. See enclosed copies of my letter to Secy. Tilbur and his reply. A letter, explaining why the proposed Lomen plan, now under consideration, is destructive of native interests, will follow.

That Carl Lomen was confident that he could have the department remove employees of the Reindeer Service was shown during the Council meeting, last August, when he said that Supt. Morlander's services should be terminated immediately; he later followed Morlander into an outer office and, before witnesses, declared that he was going to Washington and have him dismissed. Mr. Morlander had told the Council that the Lomens had attempted to take the upper part of Kotzebue Peninsula from the natives; that he opposed Lomen tactics; that Carl had falsified at the Reindeer Committee Hearings in Washington.

Morlander is a valuable man in the reindeer work. His handling of problems in his district has been successful. He has had much training and many years of experience in animal husbandry. He dares to uphold native rights when they are endangered.

The prediction of S. M. Brosius, agent of the Indian Rights Assn., in his bulletin of April 16, 1906, that supervision of reindeer by the Governor of Alaska would be a menace to native interests, is being fulfilled under Governor Parks.

Very truly yours,

B. D. Mozee.

COPIES OF TELEGRAMS.

JUNEAU ALASKA FEB 8/8, 1933

MOZEE,
NOME. FOLLOWING FROM DEPARTMENT QUOTE THE SECRETARY HAS TODAY TRANSFERRED MOZEE TO DISTRICT SUPT. ALASKA SCHOOL SERVICE AT $3200 VICE GARBER WHOSE SERVICES TERMINATE FEBY 28th AND HAS APPOINTED BREWSTER GENERAL REINDEER SUPERVISOR VICE MOZEE AT STOP PLEASE NOTIFY INTERESTED PARTIES UNQUOTE ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT THIS WIRE.

GEO A PARKS, GOVERNOR.

- -

NOME, ALASKA, FEBR. 9, 1933.

GOV. PARKS,
JUNEAU. YOURS EIGHTH RECEIVED.

MOZEE.

- -

NOME, ALASKA, FEBR. 10, 1933.

HON. RAY LYMAN WILBUR,
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C. I DO NOT ACCEPT TRANSFER TO KUSKOKWIM DISTRICT BUT AM NOT RESIGNING STOP YOUR ORDER TRANSFERRING ME IS THE RESULT OF MISREPRESENTATIONS BY LOWERY AND COLLUSION WITHIN YOUR DEPARTMENT.

MOZEE.

- -

WASHINGTON, D. C. FEBR. 11, 1933.

MOZEE,
REINDEER SERVICE,
NOME. FIELD REPRESENTATIVES INVESTIGATION GIVES UNQUESTIONABLE GROUNDS FOR REMOVING YOU FROM YOUR POSITION AS GENERAL REINDEER SUPERVISOR STOP YOU SHOULD BE FAMILIAR WITH THEM AS THEY WERE DISCUSSED WITH YOU DURING THE INVESTIGATION STOP IN YOUR INTEREST WE WORKED OUT TRANSFER TO ALASKA SCHOOL SERVICE WHERE WE THOUGHT YOU COULD RENDER SATISFACTORY SERVICE IF YOU CONFINE YOUR ACTIVITY TO YOUR NEW DUTIES STOP WHILE THIS TRANSFER INVOLVES A REDUCTION IN SALARY YOU WOULD STILL RECEIVE A GOOD COMPENSATION AND WOULD BE BROUGHT WITHIN RETIREMENT ACT STOP YOU DO NOT OCCUPY CIVIL SERVICE POSITION AND YOU CAN BE DISMISSED WITHOUT CHARGES BEING PREFERRED AGAINST YOU STOP THIS LATTER ACTION WILL BE TAKEN EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY AND SUPPORTED BY EVIDENCE OF RECORD HERE IF YOU DO NOT ACCEPT TRANSFER STOP RADIO ANSWER IMMEDIATELY.

RAY LYMAN WILBUR.

- -

NOME, ALASKA FEBR. 12, 1933.

HON. RAY LYMAN WILBUR
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D C. YOUR ASSUMPTION THAT I AM FAMILIAR WITH UNQUESTIONABLE GROUNDS FOR REMOVAL IS INCORRECT STOP THERE ARE NO FUNDAMENTAL GROUNDS STOP THERE ARE NO TECHNICAL GROUNDS KNOWN TO ME STOP THE INSPECTORS DISCUSSED WITH ME NO GROUNDS KNOWN TO ME WHICH COULD JUSTIFY MY REMOVAL STOP DO NOT KNOW CONSTRUCTION WHICH INSPECTORS PLACED UPON MATTERS DISCUSSED STOP INVESTIGATION CARRIED ON IN MANNER UNSYMPATHETIC TOWARD NATIVE INTERESTS AND WITHOUT UNDERSTANDING OF

HANDICAPS UNDER WHICH REINDEER SERVICE MUST OPERATE AND WITH APPARENT DETERMINATION TO FAVOR CORPORATION INTERESTS STOP IF YOU CREDIT SUCH AN INVESTIGATION OF THE REINDEER SERVICE TURN THE WAY IS KEPT OPEN FOR SINISTER INFLUENCES TO FORCE OUT ANY REINDEER SERVICE EMPLOYEE WHO DARES TO UPHOLD NATIVE INTERESTS WHEN IN CONFLICT WITH CORPORATION INTERESTS STOP UNDER THESE CONDITIONS MY ACCEPTANCE OF ANOTHER POSITION IN THE DEPARTMENT UNDER THIS ADMINISTRATION WOULD BE AN ACQUIESCENCE IN PRACTICES WHICH UNDERMINE JUSTICE AND OUR GOVERNMENT.

MOZEE.

JUNEAU, ALS. FEB 15, 1933.

MOZEE
NOME

I AM REQUESTING SECRETARY DEFER FINAL ACTION UNTIL FRIDAY STOP BELIEVE IT TO BE IN YOUR OWN BENEFITS NOT TO INVITE SUMMARY DISMISSAL EARNESTLY URGE YOU RECONSIDER AND ACCEPT TRANSFER WHICH WILL ASSURE YOU OF POSITION STOP FEEL THAT YOU WILL JEOPARDIZE YOUR LONG SERVICE RECORD AND CREATE FOR YOURSELF A SITUATION WHICH WILL PRECLUDE POSSIBILITY OF ANY CONSIDERATION YOU MAY BE ENTITLED TO IN ITS FUTURE PLEASE GIVE THIS SERIOUS THOUGHT AND WIRE ME IMMEDIATELY YOUR FINAL DECISION STOP I MUST WIRE DEPT TOMORROW.

GEO PARKS, GOVERNOR.

NOME, ALS. FEBR. 16, 1933.

GOV. PARKS
JUNEAU.

YOURS FIFTEENTH STOP ISSUE IS NOT ONE CONCERNING THE MATTER OF MY POSITION BUT AS TO WHETHER OR NOT COMMERCIAL INTERESTS SHALL CONTINUE TO DICTATE WHO GOVERNMENT REINDEER SERVICE EMPLOYEES SHALL BE AND WHAT THEY SHALL DO STOP MY DECISION UNCHANGED.

MOZEE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. FEBR. 18, 1933.

MOZEE,
ALS REINDEER SERVICE
NOME, ALASKA.

THE CHANGE IN REINDEER MANAGEMENT WAS MADE IN THE INTEREST OF THE NATIVES AND BASED ON GENERAL CONDITIONS REPORTED BY FIELD REPRESENTATIVES STOP YOU SHOULD NOT CONFUSE ISSUES STOP MY PLAN WAS NOT TO REMOVE YOU FROM SERVICE UNDER CHARGES BUT I OFFERED YOU TRANSFER TO ALASKA SCHOOL SERVICE WHERE I BELIEVED YOU COULD FUNCTION SATISFACTORILY IF YOU CONFINED YOUR ACTIVITIES TO YOUR OWN DUTIES STOP YOUR REFUSAL TO ACCEPT TRANSFER REQUIRES ME TO SEPARATE YOU EFFECTIVE AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS TODAY.

RAY LYMAN WILBUR.

NOME, ALASKA, FEBR. 18, 1933.

HON. RAY LYMAN WILBUR
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON, D. C.

REPORT OF TROWBRIDGE GILLMAN WHICH FORMS BASIS OF YOUR DECISION TO CHANGE REINDEER MANAGEMENT CAN NOT

POSSIBLY BE FAIR TO CONDITIONS FOR FOLLOWING REASONS STOP FIRST IT WAS PREARRANGED WITH LOMEN AND CONDUCTED WITH PREJUDICE STOP SEE MY LETTER LAST MARCH SEVENTH STOP THAT CHANGE WAS IN TROWBRIDGE'S MIND IS SHOWN BY FACT THAT ON ARRIVAL BREWSTER TROWBRIDGE STATED THAT A PROMINENT SENATOR CAN FORCE SECRETARY INTERIOR TO APPOINT ANY MAN HE WISHES STOP LAST APRIL LOMEN REPEATEDLY BOASTED THAT MOZEE AND OTHERS WOULD BE REMOVED FROM SERVICE WITHIN SIX MONTHS STOP WHEN SCHMIDT TRANSFERRED TROWBRIDGE SAID QUOTE IF MEN DONT COOPERATE WITH LOMEN WE CAN REMOVE THEM STOP WE HAVE DONE IT UNQUOTE STOP LOMEN ADVISED ME THAT GOVERNOR PARKS WAS HANDLING REINDEER BUSINESS WHICH SHOULD GO THROUGH MY OFFICE DIRECTLY WITH LOMENS STOP SECOND, INVESTIGATORS WERE IGNORANT OF CONDITIONS THEY INVESTIGATED AND REPORTED UPON STOP DID NOT LEARN TERMINAOLOGY OF INDUSTRY STOP AS ILLUSTRATIONS CLAIMED RANGE RULE FORBIDDING ROUNDUPS WAS BROKEN WHEN DEER SHOT ON RANGE STOP CONTINUOUSLY USED INACCURATE TERM MAVERICK FAWNS STOP INVESTIGATORS DID NOT LEARN HOW TO READ OR INTERPRET ROUNDUP REPORTS OR STORE AUDITS STOP CONDEMNED PRESENT SERVICE FOR INCOMPLETENESS OF RECORDS WHICH DUE TO LACK OF LOCAL SUPERVISION OF NATIVES AND FACT THAT RECORDS INCOMPLETE FOR YEARS BEFORE PRESENT PERSONNEL TOOK OFFICE STOP THIRD, INVESTIGATION WAS INADEQUATE STOP INVESTIGATORS VISITED BUCKLAND HANDLING LESS THAN FIVE HOURS, CURSED ALASKA, RETURNED NOME WITHOUT INTERVIEWING NATIVES IN THAT AREA WHERE BITTER CONTROVERSY HAS EXISTED FOR YEARS STOP INVESTIGATORS RETURNED FROM TELLER WHITE SETTLEMENT WITHOUT KNOWING OF LARGE NATIVE SETTLEMENT WITH GOVERNMENT TEACHER NEARBY STOP TROWBRIDGE AND GILLMAN REPEATEDLY STATED THEY WERE NOT INVESTIGATING LOMENS AND YET OPENLY VINDICATED THEM STOP NO INVESTIGATION OF REINDEER SITUATION POSSIBLE UNLESS LOMEN ACTIVITIES AND RECORDS INCLUDED STOP DETERMINATION TO CRIPPLE SERVICE SHOWN BY THE FOLLOWING STOP FIRST, INSPECTORS CONTINUOUSLY STATED THAT NATIVES DID NOT HAVE TO BE GUIDED BY REGULATION APPROVED BY SECRETARY INTERIOR REGARDING SALE DEER STOP SECOND INVESTIGATORS HELD SCHMIDT MOZEE FROM FIELD DURING GENERAL ROUNDUP IN SPITE OF OUR REPEATED REMONSTRANCE STOP GILLMAN CALLED ROOD IN ON FIRST DAY MOST IMPORTANT ROUNDUP THIS DISTRICT AND HELD HIM NUMBER DAYS BEFORE TAKING MATTERS UP WITH HIM STOP DID NOT AID IN ANY MANNER HELPING EFFECT SEPARATION AS PER YOUR ORDER ON TELLER AND BUCKLAND AREAS STOP GILLMAN TOOK NOME LOCAL STAFF TO KUKKOKTIM FOR SEVERAL WEEKS AT A TIME WHEN GREATLY NEEDED HERE STOP ON ARRIVAL HERE INSPECTORS TOOK SERVICES MY CLERK STENOGRAPHER CLAIMING THEY WERE NOT PERMITTED USE ANY STENOGRAPHER NOT IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE AND SO GREATLY CRIPPLED ROUTINE WORK STOP SECURED ORDER DISMISSING A MOST EFFICIENT STENOGRAPHER WITHOUT CONSULTING ME STOP THEY REQUIRED THE ENTIRE PERSONNEL AND FORCED OUT A COMPETENT FILE CLERK STOP THEY ATTEMPTED TO LEAVE NOME WITH MASS OF PAPERS FROM THE FILES WHICH THEY CRITICISED AS BEING INCOMPLETE WITHOUT LEAVING ANY RECORD OF SUCH ACT STOP IT IS AN INJUSTICE TO CREDIT THE REPORT MADE UNDER THE ABOVE CONDITIONS ESPECIALLY WHEN THE WELFARE OF A WHOLE PEOPLE IS INVOLVED.

MOZEE.

their agent that delay meant failure for that year. We remonstrated with the Lomens for abrogating their written contract with the natives of the Buckland region after it had cost the natives about $1500.00 and again for their abrogation of a contract with the natives of the Wales region. At the request of Carl and Ralph Lomen we wrote their corporation a letter regarding cooperative butchering. In this we mentioned the fact that the matter of cooperative butchering was taken up at their request. They handed back the letter stating that they did not want it on file because it did not make the request appear to come from the natives. The Lomens well knew that the natives would lose by such a transaction. They insisted that their willingness to cooperate was philanthropic. Ralph Lomen finally admitted that they needed the freight. We have not upheld them in their promotion claim that they own 250,000 reindeer.

Soon after my arrival here Judge Lomen informed me that any government agent opposing them had always been dismissed or forced to leave the Service. If this office were Lomenized the native reindeer interests would be quickly absorbed. The history of Teller and Golovin would be repeated throughout Seward Peninsula.

Very respectfully yours,

B. B. Mozee,
Gen. Reindeer Supt.

Through Governor Parks.

M/?

(COPY)

Nome, Alaska, March 7, 1933.

The Honorable
The Secretary of the Interior
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Mr. Carl Lomen, during his recent visit in Washington, interviewed Government officials and members of the Appropriation Committee. He stated to some of these that Supervisor Schmidt and I do not know the reindeer business and should be removed from the Service. What he should say is that we know too much about the Lomen reindeer business.

Mr. Schmidt was reared in the cattle range in New Mexico and was engaged in livestock work before coming to Alaska, where he has been handling reindeer matters since 1924.

I have had farm and range experience in Nebraska, have been supervising district reindeer work in Alaska since 1921, and have been General Reindeer Supt. for Alaska since 1928. Other qualifications are my acquaintance with Alaska due to long residence in the territory, and especially in the Education Service which provided knowledge of problems of natives and of teachers serving as local reindeer superintendents; also knowledge of the problems of ranges which vary with geographical conditions from point Barrow to the interior and westward to the Aleutian Islands. I have visited every reindeer station in Alaska except those in Bristol Bay section and on the Pribiloff and Nunivak islands.

I accompanied the reindeer drive which was made from Godnews Bay to Cantwell in 1921-22, from Akiak to Iditarod, and had complete charge from there on. This was made through timbered areas, great stretches where feed had been destroyed by fire, through blizzards, deep snow, and temperature at times fifty degrees below zero, with no guide after we left Iditarod--a distance of a thousand miles in about ten months. We started with over eleven hundred deer, and the fawn crop on the drive practically made up for all losses enroute.

It is not surprising that Carl Lomen wants me removed. We would not give a statement clearing the Lomens of charges which the Government was investigating, which statement they said, would have made the investigation unnecessary. We prevented the Lomens from taking the upper part of Kotzebue Peninsula from the natives when they attempted to secure it through Departmental order and again by including it in one of their grazing applications. We discovered and had corrected, the joker in the proposed order which would have granted the Lomens all of Cape Darby Peninsula. Had this not been discovered the Lomens would now be in possession of a great portion of the Wlim natives' reindeer range. We would not grant Carl Lomen's request for a written clearance of their responsibility for the failure of the Buckland roundup last summer. Our field men and the natives had informed

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

(COPY)

April 18, 1932.

Mr. E. T. Mozee
General Reindeer Superintendent
Reindeer Service, Interior Department
Nome, Alaska.

My dear Mr. Mozee:

Governor Parks has forwarded me your letter of March 7 replying to the charges made against you by Mr. Carl Lomen in Washington and I have read your statement with interest.

I believe I understand the difficulties which you have encountered in your work and so far as I am concerned, I have not been impressed with the unsubstantial criticism directed against you. We have realized here in the department for a number of years that your difficulties have been multiplied by a lack of a sufficient supervisory force to properly administer the reindeer herds. This handicaps the most intelligent and experienced direction which you may give to the work. To supply the deficiency we have endeavored to secure an appropriation for more help and have succeeded so far in introducing and retaining two additional supervisors in the reindeer appropriation for 1933. I have also sent two experienced field representatives to Alaska for the coming season to assist Governor Parks and you in the reorganization work. They are not sent to Alaska to investigate the reindeer industry but to provide more man power in actually carrying out the well-planned season's work that we wish to accomplish. I hope to be able to find an experienced range manager for appointment on my roll, whom I will also send to Alaska to assist you in the same way on a more permanent basis.

I am glad that you felt impelled to write me and will see that your answer becomes of official record.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Ray Lyman Wilbur.

April 7, 1933

Dr. William C. Covert
Witherspoon Building
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Dr. Covert:

I am sorry to be so late in responding to your letter of March 25. I have been [illegible] ill for several weeks, and am not keeping up with my work as I should.

Yes, we expect to say something more in WOMEN AND MISSIONS regarding the reindeer situation in Alaska, and the Lomen's connection therewith. I have seen the Report of the Alaska Reindeer Service which came from the Department of the Interior and realize that there are some corrections to be made in our magazine. Just what we shall say is not at the present moment clear. I am preparing a statement for an early number of the magazine, but as it has to go to the Board of National Missions at its meeting this month, it is not yet clear as to what may appear in print. I suppose you have seen the statement that was printed in the March "Indian Truth," the bulletin of the Indian Rights Association. I understand that the Indian Rights Association sent a strong telegram of protest to the Department of the Interior regarding this published Report. The Report appears to blame the employees of the Indian Reindeer Service for practically all of the trouble, and protests are coming regarding that statement. Mr. Carl Lomen and Mr. Ralph Lomen called on me some weeks ago in regard to this matter of our WOMEN AND MISSIONS statement.

I think that any statement that appears in our magazine can hardly be done over my own personal signature. As I am editor of the magazine it is taken for granted that anything that is not signed is mine. It has never been the custom of WOMEN AND MISSIONS, or any magazine with which I have been connected, to sign any editorial of this sort personally. It was not the custom of The Continent, with which I was connected for thirteen year. I speak of this only because you suggest that i make "a frank statment over your own signature."

With every regard, I am

Cordially yours,

T/C

April 8, 1933

Mr. H. K. Sniffen
Indian Rights Association
995 Drexel Building
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Sniffen:

Your letters of March 20 and March 29 are still unanswered. The trouble is that I am still at home laid up for a brief period with high blood pressure, which of course necessitates rest. But I am doing part of my work at home by means of a dictaphone, and so eventually have gotten around to my correspondence.

I thank you for the information that you have sent me regarding the Eskimo matter, and for the copies of "Indian Truth." This year I hope to get up some sort of a statement for the magazine and submit it to our Board of National Missions, which is meeting this month. Any thing that appears now must go through their hands first. I am afraid that I shall not be able to have as lengthy a statement as you have written in March "Indian Truth" or as you have suggested in your carbon notes which you have sent to Mr. Andrews for checking up. But we will certainly say something.

You may be interested to know that I have received a letter from Dr. Covert, of the Board of Christian Education in the Witherspoon Building in Philadelphia, asking me to make a statement over my own signature regarding this entire matter, and intimating that I need to apologize quite decidedly. Dr. Covert says that he is impelled to write me only because his friends the Lomens have been "wounded more deeply than a lot of the criticisms from less authoritative sources" and because one of his friends who is "a faithful and active elder for many years in the Presbyterian Church" and "who has made a thorough investigation of the whole situation, feels that great injustice has been done to the Lomen boys." I have written Dr. Covert that we expect to make some statement in the magazine, but have also called his attention to the March Indian Truth.

Is the new Govenor of Alaska, Mr. Troy, a friend of the Lomens?

Cordially yours,

T/C

COPY

Nome, Alaska
May 2, 1933

Mr. W. K. Sniffen
Philadelphia, Pa.
My dear Sir:

I have just returned from the Teller Unit Reindeer Grower Convention. It was a great thing for the Natives, and a showdown for the Lomen Co.

There were delegates from many places, and every one without any exception certainly put in a strong protest against the Lomen Co., and in fact against any whites owning Female Deer. This, they claim is the real cause of all our trouble, and will never remove until they are taken away from them. That is that No Whites Shall Ever be allowed to own Female Reindeer, as the Gov't agents in the Deer business have always promised them so.

A great many of the Natives read quite well, and these wild west novels or stories, as well as the movie pictures give them an idea of some of the rotten tricks that the Rich Cattle Companies, and other of the same grabbing propencities get control of the courts, marshall and other officers of the Gov't and use them as a shield to protect them when they have committed some depredation on the small owner, using all kinds of tricks to antagonize them and make them angry, to inance them to make a move to protect themselves or their property by force.

Then the gun men, hirlings of the Companies, kill off those who object to being robbed by the thugs and hirlings, and the Officers of the Gov't, whose duty is to protect and prevent just such things, step in and assist and protect these criminals.

We up here have had just these very tricks put over on us all the time during Judge Lomens administration, with the exception of killing us off directly, but we believe there a great many deaths that would have been avoided, if no White Man had ever been allowed to own Female Reindeer.

We, therefore, blame our Gov't for not preventing this, By allowing whites to own Female deer. The Gov't has lied to us, and now is trying to help those, whom it was their duty to prevent from owning Female deer. They are willing to adopt a plan of the worst outfit of White deer owners. Just think of using a system of parties who have had, they claim two and a half million dollars to try and make a success of their business, and the best you can say for them is that they are an absolute failure, that is according to their own reports and statements, whether those statements are worth anything or not, there is a doubt.

Nearly all their statements at the hearing at Washington were lies, but because there was no one who knew better, or could prove complaints against them, they felt safe. I don't believe they were even put under oath, giving them a greater leeway as regards to the truth.

Am working on minutes of convention, will forward soon as possible.

In one of my last letter I mentioned and sent copy of Staffords letter to me in regards to discussing the plans for work for the coming summer. I said in my letter that he must have got hold of a letter which I sent out to several of the herds. I have just found the copy of the letter he refers to. In the copy I told you I had not remembered sending Stafford a letter. I did send one on March 18 and I wish to correct the misstatement in the other, as it may cause some friction and annoyance as well a misunderstanding. Please call the attention of Miss Towne's of Women & Missions, ~~attention~~ to this mistake and oblige me. Thanking you.

By the way, will send you copy of the minutes of the convention and

would like to have them printed in pamphlet form for distribution, thereby getting much publicity. As we have very little funds, I thought you might give us a big cut in the price. We would like to have at least 1000. Please let me know as soon as possible after you receive the copy referred to.

Again thanking you for your great help, I amm, as ever

Your friend,

(Sgd.) E. B. O'CONNOR

In writing to Natives I am compelled
to sign my name thus: E.B. (Duffy) O'Connor.

History of Alaska Reindeer and WOMEN AND MISSIONS

Letter from A. A. Selden, Pacific Grove, Calif. Jan. 31, 1932

Dear WOMEN AND MISSIONS:

As the subject matter of this letter is of great importance to hundreds of orphan children in Alaska, many of which are of your church mission, and because the men of your National mission board are not putting necessary force into action, is my reason for writing you.

.... Dr. Sheldon Jackson introduced the reindeer industry into Alaska for the use and benefit of the natives while he was the head of the Federal Bureau of Education for Alaska..... To assure the natives of a staple of food and clothing. It was not intended to be a commercial enterprise, nor can it be made one if the rights of the natives are protected.

For more than twenty years the enterprise prospered under the teachers of the Bureau and the native leaders. The reindeer increased rapidly. An enterprising lawyer seeing the possibilities in commercializing the industry bought control of a number of herds despite the rules regulating contracts and over the vehement protests of the superintendent of the Bureau and teachers, consolidated his herds and ranged them among the herds of the natives and over their ranges, rapidly assuming control of the industry and dictating policy and management in all matters of the range and herds. (This was contradictory) to the Interior Department and to the great damage of the natives. (Mr. Selden goes on to emphasize the too great authority of the Lomen Reindeer Corporation).

According to my opinion based on the opinion of Judge James Wickersham, 25 years Federal District Judge and practicing attorney in Alaska, as he stated in the hearing of the Reindeer Committee in Washington, D. C. last March, all the reindeer in Alaska belong to the United States Government in charge as trustee for the use and benefit of the natives. Therefore the Lomen Reindeer Corporation are holding these 250,000 reindeer contrary to the rights of the natives.

The influenza left most of these orphans without friends, food or clothing. The reindeer they inherited from their parents disappeared because there was no one to see that they were properly marked. There has been much trouble to care for these unfortunate children. The reindeer held by the Lomen Corporation should be returned to these children.

Now if you have any interest in the people of the Alaska missions and the upholding their rights to the reindeer, you will put force into action for them. I have written Mr. Montgomery about this important matter. He is interested but has not put force behind his interest and it needs a lot of it. He spoke of waiting action by the "Reindeer Council" in Alaska. They met at Nome last June (1931) which is the headquarters of the Lomen Reindeer Corporation. The Council is composed of four white men, the Governor of Alaska, a personal friend of the Lomens; the superintendent of the Reindeer Service, who gets his office through the Governour; a personal representative of the Lomen Corporation; and an employeer of the Indian Affairs' Washington office, and also two natives with 1/2 vote each. The Corporation has one personal vote and represents 1/5 of the reindeer. The two natives together have one vote and represent 4/5 of the reindeer. The natives had no personal friends on the Council.

At this meeting in Nome, the Lomen's set the stage, hand picked the audience, and managed the performance. The four white members met several days before one of the natives could get there. The other could not. All the work of the Council was done before the lone native, with his 1/2 vote got to the meeting. All he could do was to "sign on the dotted line" with the other members and then go home and "cuss" that he

had be so foolish as to travel so far to take part in so stupid a "joke."

No action was taken that was for the benefit of the industry or the natives that was not dictated by the Secretary of the Interior, and no plan was made to carry out what the secretary wanted done except resolutions.

Force must be applied in Washington to free the industry from the Omen Corporation dictation. Their business policy and methods have done great damage to the industry and to the natives. Their efforts and money expended has in every way been misdirected, proving a failure in every particular. New money is the only thing that has kept the corporation alive, politically they have spent much time in Washington, and no doubt a great deal of money, to keep their grip on the industry, blocking every attempt to free it from their control. The rights of the natives have no place in their plans.

A. A. Selden
361 Pearl Street
Pacific Grove, Calif.

W & M editor had know for several years, more or less vaguely that the Eskimos were having difficulty with their reindeer rights, but had not before Mr. Selden's letter known anything about the Loman Corporation. Before responding to Mr. Selden she conferred with Dr. Montgomery of the Board and responded as follows to Mr. Selden.

My dear Mr. Selden:

..... The Home Missions Congress, which met at Washington last year, sent resolutions to the government asking for justice for the Eskimos in this matter. The Home Missions Council meetings in Toronto in January of this year, took even stronger action. The Indian Rights Association is pushing the matter vigorously. Our own Board, through Dr. Montgomery has brought the matter to the attention of the Department of the Interior several times.....Sentiment is being aroused, and I am planning to use an editorial in WOMEN AND MISSIONS in April or May, suggesting that our women write their congressmen and also the Secretary of the Interior.

Letter from A. A. Selden, March 15, 1932

Dear Madam:

The imporance of justice to th natives cannot be overestimated. It seems impossible to reach the preside t with our protest against the appointment of Judge Lomen (Dr. Montgomery and the Indian Rights Association reported to editor of W&M many protests against the repppointment of Judge Lomen, father of the Lomen Bros. who form the Corporation. - Ed.) The Lomens have the highway barricaded, detouring around the president anything reflecting on their affairs. Protest to the attorney general have been unavailing..... resulting in great hardships to the natives.

I want to call your attention to a letter of Carl Lomen, dated Feb. 26, from Los Angeles, to Mr. Sniffen re the Reindeer Editorial in January INDIAN TRUTH,..... also, to his misuse of a Sheldon Jackson letter, trying to twist its meaning into an endorsement of their existence and investments in the industry..... Carl Lomen would twist the meaning to take in "whites" and other people, when and after the Natives have been supplied. There has never been a time when there have been enough reindeer to supply all the natives of Alaska with enough reindeer to make them safe for food and clothing for all. At the time the Lomens commenced to buy into the industry there were hardly enough reindeer, to give one reindeer to each Eskimo, let alone all the native Indians of the interior..... The Lomens now claim 250,000

head of reindeer in six herds, but they do not tell that where they control most, hundreds of natives are suffering for food and clothing this winter..... peonage pure and simple in its worst aspects.

Their printed matter claims that they "dominate the reindeer industry and can easily maintain their supremacy. This they are now doing through their control of the Reindeer Council.... the government must reestablish its ownship to all the reindeer in Alaska as trustee in charge of the natives..... Every delay possible is brought about by the men....under the spell of the hospitality and personality of the Lomens.... delays are in the interest of the Corporation and cause suffering to the natives. The Lomens are a danger and a menace to the whole industry, their methods and business policy highly destructive to the welfare of the natives.

Letter from editor W&M to Mr. Selden, April 14, 1932

Dear Mr. Selden:

We have sent you under separate cover a copy of the April WOMEN AND MISSIONS which contains an editorial comment on the reindeer situation. I have received a letter from Secretary Wilbur expressing the Interior' s desire to further the interest of the Eskimo and telling us of the appointment of two representatives of the Department who are proceeding to Alaska to assist in a new plan. I have also had a letter of protest from Mrs. Carl.J. Lomen contradicting our editorial in several points. I have written her, as Secretary Wilbur, that we shall be glad in the interest of fairness to print any statements they care to make in our magazine's pages. I learn that letters are going both to Secretary Wilbur and to representatives in Congress from our women, protesting the situation.- so many that Mr. Wilbur is already responding with a mimeographed letter.

Dr. Condit, one of our missionaries in Alaska, now living in California, writes expressing appreciation of what we have said.

We expect to speak again on this subject in our June magazine..... I suppose you have seen the news release of April 4 from the Department of the Interior in which they tell of what they are doing right now for the natives. I am closely in touch with Mr. Sniffin of the Indian Rights Association and our Board Secretary, Dr. Montgomery .

Extracts from letter of Dr. C ondit.

I wish to express my appreciation of the article in WOMEN AND MISSIONS on behalf of the Eskimo Reindeer owners of Alaska. I hope that the friends of the Eskimo will keep right after this iniquity. A great wrong is being perpetrated upon a helpless people and must be made right. The matter is splendidly summed up in the editorial. We are sending petitions from our "retired" people here to Secretary Wilbur and our representative. I sincerely hope that the women of the church will write many letters as suggested.

Letters of Protest

Under date of April 5 Mr. Carl Lomen, who had seen the editorial in the April WOMEN AND MISSIONS wrote to Dr. Covert of Philadelphia, calling attention to what he called many misstatements and untruths. Copy of this letter, which is also in Dr. Montgomery's file, is attached. As this letter was brought to the attention of Dr. Montgomery and myself through Dr. Ward of the General Council, I mentioned this

fact in explanation when I wrote to Dr. Covert on April 15. Copy of this also is attached.

Another letter of protest came from Mrs. Ralph Hutchison, wife of the new president of Washington and Jefferson College in Pennsylvania. This letter is on file in the office of WOMEN AND MISSIONS. I attach my response which will show the tenor of that letter. This is marked Exhibit G.

Other letters of protest were from Mrs. Carl Lomen, which is attached, together with my response, from Mr. Lomen, from Helen Lomen Austin, from Ralph Lomen.

Letters of Approbation

One from Dr. Condit of April 23, 1932, part of which has appeared in the June WOMEN AND MISSIONS. (Exhibit I.)

See also letter from Mr. Theodore F. Byram. (Exhibit J.)

At this point I am attaching two or three other letters under Exhibit K which came to my hand in regard to some of the statements which were made in the April editorial and in the June editorial, which I have attached just before this. These letters are copies of letters from Mr. Sniffin, from a Brodius, which gives further light on the subject; Copy of a letter to Mr. Sniffin from Carl Lomen (dated April 20; another dated April 19 from Mr. Selden; a memo from Dr. Montgomery, dated April 19 regarding a visit of Mr. Sniffin with Dr. Covert; a letter from the Presbyterian missionary society at Butler, Mo. Aletter and carbon of my response in March to Secretary of the Interior Wilbur; some correspondence between Dr. Montgomery and Mr. Sniffen (which belongs in Dr. Montgomery's file instead of mine;) and copy of the statement by Dr. Montgomery of the Reindeer situation (I shall be glad to have all of this returned to my office when you have read it.

Letter from Mr. Mozee

By this time the editorial which we printed in the June magazine had come out. A few weeks after its appearance I received the following letter from Mr. B. B. Mozee the General Reindeer Superintendent for Alaska:

Dear Madam:

A copy of Mrs. Carl J. (Laura Volstead) Lomen's letter to you of April 5 has been received in this office.

In her fifth paragraph she states that two Eskimos were members of the Council and that each had half a vote and both were present.

The facts are: There was only one native representative (from the Teller section) present. He arrived in time for the sixth meeting and was present throughout the remainder of thes session. His alternate was also present from the sixth on, but he had no vote.

Very truly yours,

B. B. Mozee

Kendrick Report (Exhibit L)

You may also be interested in thds copy of the " Salient Points in Kendrick Hearing Reports" which was sent me by Mr. Sniffen for my help in picking out material for any future comment. I think a copy of the report of the Kendrick hearings is in the National Board offices, but if it is not I have the two volumes in my office and will be glad to let ~~it~~ you have them for examination if you desire.

Recent History

The reindeer situation died down after the start of Captain Trowbridge and Mr. Gilman, the representatives of the Department of the Interior, who went to Alaska last summer to see that the orders of the Department were carried out as to new plans for the grazing ranges, separation of the herds, etc. I knew that the reports were about to be made public, but was waiting its announcement when ~~it~~ two weeks ago, on February 4, Mr. Carl Lomen telephoned my office to see if he could have an appointment with the editor of WOMEN AND MISSIONS. That appointment was made for three o'clock on Monday Feb. 6. Mr. Lomen and his brother, Mr. Ralph Lomen, arrived together. As I was not up to date on recent developments in this reindeer situation I secured from Mr. Somerndike's office a ~~copy~~ copies of his recent correspondence with Mr. Carl Andrews, and read them most carefully. I also telegraphed Mr. Sniffen of the Indian Rights' Association to ask if he knew of any further developments. He sent me the telegram and letter which are attached under Exhibit M.

The Lomen's Call

I made a rather full story of their visit when I wrote Mr. Sniffen on February 7 (See Exhibit N). In addition, I might state that they threatened me two or three times to sue the editor of WOMEN AND MISSIONS for false statements. They also tried to make me promise to retract everything that we had said in our previous editorials in the repot of Secretary Wilbur, before he leaves office on March 4, is in their favor. I refused on the ground that many times government reports were not the kind that one could accept.

The Lomen's insisted that I write Dr. Greist for his statement whether or not there were enough people in Point Barrow to sign such a telgram as was ~~incorporated in the hear~~ attached to the records of the Kendrick committee, and also wished me to write Bishop Rowe asking for his endorsement of their work in Alaska and his statement that they were not guilty of things of which they have been charged. Inasmuch as one of Mr. Sniffen's letter was in my desk at the moment quoting a paragraph from Bishop Rowe in which he said he hoped that Mr. Sniffen would keep on with the fight, this made me smile a bit but of course I did not let it be seen.

Mr. Sniffen came to see me on Tuesday, February 14. Inasmuch as he called on Dr. Somerndike the next day, I am sure that Dr. Somerndike has all of the information necessary. It may be interesting, however, to add this last letter, copy of which Mr. Sniffen left me, from Carl Andrews. (Exhibit O)

I am also attaching the copy of January, 1933 Indian Truth; the November issue of the Northern Cross, Dr. Greist's paptor which has a comment on the Lomen movement of deer to the Canadian government. Also a page from the magazine section of N. Y.'s famous sheet "The Mirror" which has a story regarding this entire matter. A very similar article appeared in Liberty in November, which I have not seen, but which I

have heard about.

Of date the Lomen's "philanthropy" has been much heard of over the radio, and in various newspapers. It seems as if they are making a last desperate stand in regard to the entire industry.

Bannon letter (Exhibit P)

Under date of January 13, Miss Ann Bannon a missonary at Wales, Alaska, writes;

"U sent a copy of the reindeer proceedings at Nome to Dr. Montgomery and to Mr. Somerndike. We are disgusted. Mr. Nonsing did not go down to the meeting this year and Lewis would have had a tougher time than he did, as he was absone from this section, but Mr. Moreland er, the government school superintent, who lives at Kotzebue, was there and did a great deal. I understand the only things that has saved him his job, after Carl Lomen or Alfred, I have forgotten which one, said "You are fired, you are fired right now" is that Carl lost his head and said too much publicly. I believe Mr. Moreslander is not afraid of the Lomens and is an honest man. Dr. Montgomery got acquainted with the Morelanders in 1925. There is a white man at Nome, married to a Wales native, who also did not hesitate to fight for the natives and their interests. Lewis says that many of the natives at Nome have signed the petitions which have be n passed around to them for the Lomens and he said they were afraid not to, as they need the work which the Lomens can either give or withhold. All of this is strictly confidential, please. I could copy what was in the Nome paper and pass it around and not be hauled over the coals for it; but my own personal opinion is different. I am disgusted with the Governor, judging what he did by the Nome paper. He and Carl and Mrs. Carl Lomen, I have been told, are friends, and the Lomens seem to know how to get people on their side."

A little more than a year ago Women and Missions ~~spoke about a very unhappy~~ commented on the
situation in Alaska ~~which~~ regarding the reindeer owned by the Eskimo ~~in Alaska~~
and by the Lomen Reindeer Corporation ~~(white) in that part of the Seward Peninsula~~. At that time (see April and June ~~1931~~, 1932) ~~we stated that~~ the Government at Washington, following the recommendations of the Kendrick Committee which had been set up to hear the accumulated complaints of many years, ~~regarding the Alaska matter~~, was sending to Alaska two ~~of its employees~~ experienced to investigate ~~and~~ bring back a report. ~~We then expressed the hope that this investigation would solve many of the difficulties involved.~~ ~~In the months since~~ While awaiting ~~this report~~, we have received ~~many~~ several letters from friends of the corporation contradicting our statements and demanding retraction, ~~of everything we had said~~. At the same time ~~came~~ other many letters ~~from friends of the Eskimo~~ applauding and approving what we ~~had~~ said. Our statements were based on editorials appearing in Indian Truth, the bulletin of the Indian Rights Association, letters from missionaries and friends of the Eskimo in Alaska, on actions taken by the Home Missions Council at its annual meetings, and the two volumes of hearings of the Kendrick Committee.

~~Many~~ Women and Missions readers ~~sent pleas~~ were peculiarly interested, when the magazine reached them, ~~to the Department of the Interior at Washington~~ urging justice for the Eskimo in this matter, for the original reindeer ~~had been~~ were introduced into Alaska by Dr. Sheldon Jackson, for the Eskimo's ~~protection and~~ welfare, and ~~the~~ ~~to be a phase of~~ Presbyterian missionary responsibility. ~~hopefully awaited the report of the investigation which the Government had authorized appointed.~~

The report of the investigation committee was ~~received at Washington and printed~~ released by the Government in printed form a few months ago. ~~Lack of space~~, not lack of interest or desire, has made it impossible for Women and Missions to comment on it earlier. ~~The report of the Government~~ agents give the Lomen Corporation very much of a clean bill of health, and place a large part of the blame on the ~~Government~~ reindeer Service employees, and on the Eskimo themselves. "One of the drawbacks

in reindeer adminstrati n." says the report (see Survey of the Alaska Reindeer Service, page 8), "has been the breach between this company" (meaning the Lomen Reindeer Corporation) and the employees of the Alaska Reindeer service.... Representatives of the Lomen company have freely criticized employees of the Service, which has strengthened the antagonism between the principal reindeer interests" (native and white). While the Company's attitude has been adverse to the promotion of goodwill and cooperation on the part of the government employees, nevertheless a program of attack by Government representatives based on personal animosity cannot be supported. The field representatives were confronted with this situation at practically every turn....These controversies have been destructive to proper Government administration, affecting the interests of the natives adversely."

Messrs. Trowbridge and Gillman, the government's agents, spent about six months in Alaska to investigate conditions and presumably see that the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior, suggested by the Kendrick Committee as to how the accounts were carried out, especially those recommendations referring to the accounting and separation of the Eskimos reindeer from the Lomen herds. The Eskimos had begged especially for this. But the investigative committee returned without accomplishing this. Some matters they did clear, not always to native satisfaction; but the Lomens Corporations's insistance that herds already mixed could not be separated was apparently accepted taken for granted by MESSRS. Trowbridge and Gillman, "and they", says Indian Truth (the bulletin of the Indian Rights Association on which Women and Missions based much of its 1932 comment) in commenting on the "recommended that mixed herding should continue under a joint arrangement." This in spite of the fact "that at the hearings in Washington in 1931, Senator Kendrick was emphatically of the opinion that these herds should be separated....and Carl Lomen ...referring to the Kendrick recommendations, said, 'That is our program.'"

Almost immediately after the publication of the report, numerous protests went to the Department of the Interior from many friends of the Eskimo. These friends felt that the government's attitude jeopardized the present and future welfare of the Eskimo, who depends so largely upon their reindeer for his their subsistence. The Indian Rights Association sent a strong telegram of protest to Honorable Ray Lyman Wilbur, then the Secretary of the Interior, and since the new Administration has come into office, Secretary Ickes has been approached on the matter by officers of the I. R. A. and the Home Missions Council (which represents the home mission agencies having mission work in Alaska) and it is their hope that the matter may be reopened in the near future.

The Eskimo are a trusting, gentle people. They reticently withdraw when any one argues with or tries to force them. They are not aggressive, and rarely businesslike, and in their dealings. They are therefore peculiarly the charge of those who have business arrangements with them. In the Kendrick hearings, the representative of the Lomen company good himself said of the Eskimo that "he has the mentality of an eight year old child." It is to be hoped that this very ingenuousness will win friends and protectors for them from harsh dealings of more experienced white men.

Women and Missions has no desire to malign or injure any business firm engaged in a legitimate and fair business. We have offered the Lomer Corporation space in our magazine more than once to correct over their own signature any inaccurate statements we have made, and have endeavored ourselves to correct misstatements we have found that we have inadvertently made due to inaccuracies because of misinformation. But so far the Lomen Corporation has not availed itself of this offer. Up to the present time, despite the Government's investigation and recommendations, many of the instructions regarding the Eskimo's reindeer and the reindeer of the Lomen Corporation have not been carried out, and the Eskimo still feels a great sense of grievance and injustice. Many

of our missionaries feel this, too, and surely they, if only ~~one~~, are close to these people. ~~Only~~ recently the government reindeer inspector, Mr. B. B. Mozee, who appeared to be much trusted by the Eskimos, was replaced, the latest of a long line of outspoken protestants ~~on this matter of justice to a weak race~~ to be "transferred" to another department, or dismissed. A new governor has come to Alaska recently, ~~however, also,~~ and it is to be earnestly hoped that conditions will improve, and that before long ~~soon be noticeably better, and that eventually~~ the Eskimo will have the full ~~friendship~~ justice and support ~~which~~ to which he is entitled in--a brotherliness ~~with~~ which he has not experienced from all white ~~men~~ men since the United States toook over the territory of Alaska. Let us ~~continue~~ state to pray and work to this end!

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August 1, 1933

Mr. J. H. Young
Golovin Bay Packing Co.
1911 Smith Tower
Seattle, Wash.

My dear Mr. Young:

Response to your good letter of April 26 has been very much delayed. When your letter came, I was away from my office, recovering from an automobile accident. Only recently have I taken up my accumulated correspondence.

I hope that it is not too late to tell you how much I have appreciated your encouragement and support regarding what WOMEN AND MISSIONS has said on certain injustices suffered by the Eskimo people regarding their reindeer. Yes, Mr. Carl Lomen and Mr. Ralph Lomen called on me and demanded a retraction of all we had said, but at that time the Government had not issued to the public the report of Messrs. Gilman and Trowbridge, and I felt nothing should be said in our magazine till that came out. I am hoping to say something in October, which is our annual Alaska number. I will send you one or two copies of the magazine when it comes from the press.

I was sorry to learn of the removal from office of Mr. Mozee. I have never met him, nor corresponded with him, but from all I hear he seems to have been a warm friend and protector of the Eskimo.

With every regard, and again expressing my appreciation of your cordial and encouraging support in this matter, I am

Very sincerely yours,

T/C

"PACKERS OF THE FAMOUS GOLOVIN BAY HERRING"

GOLOVIN BAY PACKING CO.

PACKERS AND DEALERS

Golovin Bay Herring and Alaska Reindeer

1911 SMITH TOWER

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

2108 North 50th st
April 26th 1933.

Lucia P Towne, Editor
Womens and Missions
156 5th Ave New York.

Dear Madam:

About a year ago I read an article in your paper about the Eskomo and their Reindeer.

Your article was just splendid and I have been prompted even at this late date to express my appreciation for your interest and effort in behalf of these poor Eskimo people who have been robbed and exploited by the Lomen people for years.

Recently I have been informed that some members of the Lomens had called on you and have you retract the statement you had mad in your paper but that you had refused to do so, but had the courage to stand on your statement,-- my compliments to you.

This Lomen Corporation is without doubt the most vicious thing that could happen to the Eskimo who own Reindeer, the high handed methods this company has practiced on these natives outshines some of the rackiteering of the liquor gangsters, they are tricky full of schemes to toot their horn and notorous for publicity of themselves of what wonderful people they are.

They have lied to the officials at Washington, have done everything to undermine and have caused the removal from the service honest and conscientious employees in Alaska who have made every effort to be fair and protect the native interests.

An outstanding example is the recent removal of B B Mozee the general Reindeer Supt. at Nome, a splendid man of the highest type in character and principle, faithful and true to his trust but could not be influenced or bought off by the Lomens so they concocted schemes to get rid of him.

Carl Lomen seems to spend a great deal of his time lobbying around Washington and apparently for no honest purpose for if he were he could devote his time to more honorable and constructive purposes.

The name of "Goverment Men" has always meant a gret deal to the Natives and commanded their respect and their friend but from the past years happenings of that great drama pulled of by Messers Trwbridge and Gilman apparently splendidly rehearsed in

advance for the benefit of the Lomens has caused the Natives to become distrustful and discouraged and beginning to beleive that the Goverment is turning against them, and as a "ative told me"Goverment firing men here who having been trying to do right by everybody and help us and now sending men here to do everything for the Lomens" that is the result of the Lomens by their vicious and poisenous propoganda at Washington who resort to any methods to gain their purpose, - so if the Natives ever needed your help they need you now.

Lomens have made statements to the Department that outsiders or meddlers are causing all this trouble, this is not so as to my knowledge the Natives have complained for years and when Lomens heard of certain natives complaining they promptly let that native know that Judge Lomen was the Goverment and he can doo any thing and throw them in jail so they better keep their mouth shut, I was told this by some of the natives so it is not hearsay .

I have noted that the Lomens have put up a hue and cry that they are being terribly wronged, that there was no truth in these accusations, but as the old saying goes " where there is so much smoke there must be some fire". If our Goverment official would make an honest and thorough investigation and not a whitewash I beleive there would be some more startling revelations brought to the surface; they are on the defensive and contniually throwing up a dust screen to try to discredit any complaints which is the natrual thing for a burglar to do to keep from being arrested and sent to jail.

I have been in the Nome district about thirty years and engaged most of this time in business so I have some knowledge of what has been going on and feel that I can speak with some intelligence on the subject and could add many more incidents and feel that I must not burden you any more but could not refrain from adding my little mite towards any assistance I can render for relief of the Eskimo people.

Yours very truly

J. J. Young

WOMEN AND MISSIONS
THE WOMAN'S COMMITTEES OF THE BOARDS OF MISSIONS
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.
156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

LUCIA P. TOWNE, EDITOR

August 3, 1933

Memo from Miss Cook
to Miss Sheibley

Miss Towne has asked me to send you this carbon copy of an editorial she has written on the Eskimo situation for the October number of WOMEN AND MISSIONS. Will you please comment on this at once and mark any necessary cuts or improvements. I am also sending copies to Dr. Somerndike, Dr. Morse, Miss Purves and Mr. Sniffen.

The Reindeer Again

A little more than a year ago, WOMEN AND MISSIONS commented on the situation in Alaska regarding the reindeer owned by the Eskimos and by the Lomen Reindeer Corporation. At that time (April and June, 1932) the Government at Washington, following the recommendations of the "Kendrick Committee" which had been set up to hear the accumulated complaints of many years, was sending to Alaska two experienced investigators to bring back a report. Since then we have received several letters from friends of the Corporation contradicting our statements and demanding "retraction," while at the same time many other letters have come applauding and approving what we said. Our statements were based on editorials appearing in Indian Truth, the bulletin of the Indian Rights Association, on letters from missionaries and friends of the Eskimo in Alaska, on actions taken by the Home Missions Council at its annual meetings, and on the two volumes of the Kendrick Committee hearings.

Many WOMEN AND MISSIONS readers were peculiarly interested because the reindeer were introduced into Alaska by the beloved Presbyterian missionary, Dr. Sheldon Jackson, for the Eskimo's subsistence and welfare, and they seemed to our women to be a Presbyterian responsibility.

The report of the investigative committee was released by the Government in printed form a few months ago. The Government agents gave the Lomen Corporation very much of a clean bill of health, and placed a large part of the blame on the Government's Reindeer Service employees — and on the Eskimos themselves. Messrs. Trowbridge and Gillman, the investigators, spent about six months in Alaska to investigate and presumably to see that the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior, suggested by the Kendrick Committee, as to the accounting and separation of the herds of Eskimo reindeer from the Lomen herds, were carried out. But they returned without accomplishing this. Some matters they did clear, but the Lomen's Corporation's insistence that herds already mixed could not be separated was apparently accepted by Messrs. Trowbridge and Gillman, "and they," says Indian Truth, in commenting on the report, "recommended that mixed herding should continue under a joint arrangement."

Almost immediately after publication of the report (see Survey of the Alaska Reindeer Service, Washington, D. C.) protests went to the Department of the Interior from many friends of the Eskimo. The Indian Rights Association sent a strong plea telegram of protest to Honorable Ray Lyman Wilbur, then Secretary of the Interior, and since the new Administration has come into office, Secretary Ickes has been approached on the matter by officers of the I. R. A. and the Home Missions Council. It is the hope of many that the matter may be reopened.

The Eskimo are a trusting, gentle people. They reticently withdraw when any one argues with or tries to force them. They are not aggressive, and rarely business-like, and their ingenuousness should win friends and protectors for them from the more experienced white man.

WOMEN AND MISSIONS has no desire to malign or injure any firm engaged in legitimate and fair business. More than once we have offered the Lomen Corporation representatives space in our pages to correct over their own signature any misstatements that we have made; and we have endeavored ourselves to correct and apologize for inaccuracies inadvertently due to misinformation or misunderstanding. But so far the Lomen Corporation has not availed itself of our offer.

~~Many of our Alaska missionaries feel this, too.--Ed~~

Many of the Government's instructions regarding the Eskimo's reindeer and the reindeer of the corporation have not yet been carried out, and the Eskimos still feel a strong sense of grievance and injustice. Many of our Alaska missionaries feel this, too. Recently the Government reindeer inspector, Mr. B. B. Moses, who appeared to be much trusted by the Eskimos, was replaced the latest of a long line of outspoken protestants to be "transferred" to other departments, or dismissed. A new governor has come to Alaska recently, and it is to be earnestly hoped that conditions will improve, and that before long the Eskimo will have the full justice and support to which he is entitled - a brotherliness which he has not experienced from all white men since the United States took over the territory of Alaska. Let us pray and work to that end!

* * *

WOMEN AND MISSIONS
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OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.
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Frankly I have suggested certain revisions which I think do not detract anything from the effectiveness of the proposed editorial. The reference to the controversy between the Eskimo and Moravian Church seems to be unnecessary - it gives them too much attention - more than they deserve in view of their attitude. I think we can afford to leave them for the present and concentrate upon our pressure upon the Government to make the adjustment which is necessary. Indeed a "special investigator" is now in Alaska, sent by Glavis of Ballinger days fame. He never lets up when he gets on a trail. But this should not be mentioned in our editorial. The Lorrain Corp is now the "Northwest Fur Trading Corp". The Outlook" will soon have an important article on the subject.

H. Somerndike

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WOMAN'S MISSIONS has no desire to malign or injure any firm engaged in legitimate and fair business. More than once we have offered the Lomen Corporation representatives space in our pages to correct over their own signature any misstatements that we have made; and we have endeavored ourselves to correct and apologize for inaccuracies inadvertently due to misinformation or misunderstanding. But so far the Lomen Corporation has not availed itself of our offer.

~~Many of our Alaska missionaries feel this, too.--Ed~~

Many of the Government's instructions regarding the Eskimo's reindeer and the reindeer of the corporation have not yet been carried out, and the Eskimos still feel a strong sense of grievance and injustice. Many of our Alaska missionaries feel this, too. Recently the Government reindeer inspector, Mr. B. B. Mosee, who appeared to be much trusted by the Eskimos, was replaced the latest of a long line of outspoken protestants to be "transferred" to other departments, or dismissed. A new governor has come to Alaska recently, and it is to be earnestly hoped that conditions will improve, and that before long the Eskimo will have the full justice and support to which he is entitled - a brotherliness which he has not experienced from all white men since the United States took over the territory of Alaska. Let us pray and work to that end!

* * *

HOTEL Roosevelt
SEATTLE

T. A. GILDERSLEVE, MANAGER

Seattle,
Aug. 12, 1933

Miss Lucile P. Towne
156 Fifth avenue
New York city

Dear Miss Towne:

Your note of August 3 reached me here,--forwarded from Philadelphia.

I went over your proposed editorial on "The Reindeer Again," with Mr. Andrews. Both of us think you are on safe ground and that you have stated the case very well. I have made one suggestion to the last paragraph of page 2, for your consideration. Then, the Reindeer case has been re-opened by Secretary Ickes, and his representative, Mr. Roy Nash, is now on the ground making an investigation. He spent a full week in Seattle, before going to Alaska, going over the situation with Mr. Andrews and Mr. Lopp. That is just the reverse of the methods of Trowbridge & Gillman, who apparently did not want information relating to the Eskimo side of the controversy.

Herewith I return the carbon of your editorial.

Sincerely yours,

M K Sniffen

M K Sniffen

ANSWERED BY L. P. T.

1933

Nome, Alaska,
October 2, 1933.

Miss Lucia P. Towne,
Editor, Women & Missions,
New York City.

Dear Miss Towne;

The courage which you displayed in refusing to retract statements when under Lomen pressure was admirable. The Eskimos are fortunate to have you as their champion.

You have undoubtedly received a copy of the Survey of the Alaska Reindeer Service which was published by the Department of the Interior last February. It circulated such an abundance of misinformation that I have answered it in a pamphlet, The Reindeer Problem in Alaska. I hope that this will help prevent repetition and prolongation of injustices which have been apparent for years. A copy is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

Ben B. Mozee.

Ben B. Mozee.

October 19, 1933

Mr. Ben B. Mozee
Nome, Alaska

My dear Mr. Mozee:

I appreciate with all my heart your good letter of October 2. It did indeed take quite a bit of courage for me to talk to the brothers Lomen, but I feel myself very little a champion of the Eskimos. I seem able to do so little. I regretted exceedingly that I could not have quite a strong editorial on the subject in the October number of WOMEN AND MISSIONS, which is our Alaska number, but the Board felt it better to say nothing at this time, pending the result of the new investigation which has been set up by Secretary of the Interior Ickes. I have, however, an editorial in the November WOMEN AND MISSIONS regarding the article by Trumball White in The New Outlook - I suppose that you have already seen it. I understand that Mr. White was not allowed to say as much as he wanted to say in that magazine, but if one can read between the lines there is a great deal to the observant and intelligent friend of the Eskimo.

I deeply appreciate the booklet which you have sent me, The Reindeer Problem in Alaska. I shall read it with very great attention, and be interested in the statements which you answer. I felt that the survey of the Alaska Reindeer Service was indeed a very unfair statement, judging from what knowledge I have received of the situation.

With every regard, I am

Sincerely yours,

T/C

November 23, 1933

Rev. J. M. Somerndike, D D
156 Fifth avenue
New York city

Dear Dr. Somerndike:

I expect to be in New York on Monday, December 4, to attend a meeting at 11 A. M. If you are likely to be at your office that morning about 10.15, I shall be glad to drop in to see you for a few minutes.

As to Reindeer matters: A few days ago I was in Washington and had lunch with Commissioner Collier. He said he met Roy Nash in San Francisco the week before, and Nash stated that his Alaska investigation "sustained Sniffen's position." Nash is preparing his report, at San Francisco, and it may be submitted about the middle of December. I shall then be anxious to see how far he is in accord with our position.

Ever since I was told, at the Indian Office, that the Baldwin interests had "fired" the Lomens from control of their reindeer business, I have been trying to verify the report. I was referred to a Mr. Newman, Senator Copeland's secretary, who was away at the time. Our Washington representative, Mr. Kennedy kept calling at Senator Copeland's office, and finally got in touch with Mr. Newman, with this result:

> "Briefly, Mr. Newman says Mr. Hawkinson has been put in full charge; that he was, Newman thinks, formerly president of the Allied Packing Co., of Chicago, and is a first class man; that the Lomens have either been ousted, or in any event are entirely subordinate to Mr. Hawkinson, who, Mr. Newman thinks, is entirely capable of controling the situation in a proper manner."

In commenting on this I remarked to Mr. Kennedy that this may have been a "blind" to divert criticism from the Lomens as my information was that they were still very active. Mr. Kennedy thought he would go a bit deeper into the matter, and how he did, and the result, is given in the enclosed copy of a letter that came from him to us this morning.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

M K Sniffen

enc

3623 Corliss Avenue, Seattle,
November 25th 1933

Miss Lucia P.Towne,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City,

Dear Miss Towne;

Your kind letter of 20th at hand. I can see your position, and I do not desire to embarass you by anything that will make you more trouble. I did not know that anyone in your church was against you, but it goes to show the far reaching influence of the corporation and its emissaries, who are artists at the news propoganda and also in promoting by personal appeal If they would spend more time and money in business and less in promotion all concerned would be benefitted.

The corporation has found out several years ago, that it is not a paying business to raise reindeer. Mr Baldwin acknowledged that in the Hearings, by the letter he wrote and inserted at page 55, as an apology. He had written it to make a showing in the first place, as an argument to get the native reindeer. I had emphasized it so pointedly that he had to put it in.

Have I sent you a copy of the Wiklund papers, letters from Upsala Sweden, outlining his views on the industry in Lapland? He is an authority and writes much in his country, and had an article on Lapland and reindeer in the Geographical Review several years ago. I have four good lett rs from him. I shall enclose a copy of the last one herewith, dated March 5, 1933. He is of Upsala University.

You are welcome to the carbon copy mentioned, for your files if you wish. I sent several copies out and have my office copy.

I wrote a letter to Governor Troy today, but concluded to wait until I submitted it to Mr. Sniffen before I sent it. I shall enclose a copy for your information, only.

Thank you for your interesting comments on my letter to the Times. I hardly expected them to use it. It was too long for that, but I wanted them to see the situation, and to make assertions was not enough, I thought, and so it grew long. They kept the photographic copies I sent, which were indisputable.

Sorry to take your time for I know that you are a busy woman. If I can be of use let me know.

Most sincerely yours,

C.L.Andrews

Clarence L. Andrews

Enclosures;
Notes for information
Copy letter, Prof. Wiklund, Mar. 5, 1933

For your information

Note;

The record of the ~~xn~~ organizers of the first corporation is not good. The father, an attorney, came to Nome at time of the "Spoilers". (see p. 348, Harrison's Nome and Seward Peninsula)
He organized the Corporation, Lomen and Company. He negotiated about two years through the supt. of the Norwegian Lutheran Mission at Teller, to get the mission deer.(Supt Brevig) Letters on file in B.Of E. Offices show this.

His partner or co-organizer. Japhet Lindeberg, furnished the capital to start. He came in 1898 with the reindeer from Norway, as a herder, and left the service the day after reaching St.Michael. He went prospecting and struck gold on Anvil Creek, became wealthy, in mining, became interested in the Scandinavian Amer,, Banks of Tacoma and Seattle, they broke several years ago, he left for California and resisted extradition, and is still there.

IN Congressional Hearings, 62nd Cong. 1st Ses. House Res.No.27, July 24, 1911, No.2. you will find, if you look;

> "As an example, Mr. Grigsby, the district attorney at Nome, was requested to resign some time ago because he had procured the indictment of Jafet Lindeberg, at Nome, for perjury."

The judge is said to have been appointed against the wishes of the Judiciary Committee through the influence of Senator Knud Nelson, of Minnesota. It was told to me by Mr. Wiesiling, an attorney of Seattle, that Nelson said;"If you don't appt Mr. ----- there will be no judge there." or words to that effect.

It is said and might be found if true by investigation, that when he was appointed that he went to New York to a hotel, held a jubilee party which so wrecked the room that he had to pay for renovating it. Of course this is a custom with some people and it knits them together and constitutes "influence" .

---- works the church influence, assisted by his father's nationality strength with the Norwegian churches. He strengthened his position by his marriage. He is said to be a close friend of Mabel Willoughbrand, former atty of the prohibition dept in Wn.D.C. I am told that he and his wife were house guests in the house of M.W. during the ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ early part of 1932, I believe it was, I have a letter from Washington concerning it.

The matter of the"Spoilers" is told in fiction, and also in the Appletons Booklovers Magazine, Jan.to May 1906, under the head of the Looting of Alaska.

These notes may give you a glimpse of the ramifications of the oligarchy.

Men who do not do their bidding in the service are summarily undermined and rooted out. Directly or indirectly I can name nearly a dozen who have been victims in some manner. Of course proofs are hard to get, but it is hardly a matter of doubt.

COPY

Upsala, March 5, 1933

Dear Mr. Andrews;

I regret very deeply, that my everlasting, severe illness has hindered me from answering to your kind letter of Jan 10 until now. But there has been nothi g to do against it, and I have only to wait for spring andwarm weather--if it will do anything.

The letter enclosed were most interesting indeed, and showed me the things up in Alaska in all their nakedness. It may perhaps be, that the missions could sell their reindeer but how could they sell them to men of business? And how could any body create the fiction of "co-owners"

Slaves is the proper name of them, and I sincerely hope, that their time will be at its end--whether Lomen & Co lose their money or not.

I will not boast of my own country, and of our treating of the Lapps but I must tell you that the Government someweeks ago arranged a reindeer week" in the greatest store in Stockholm, the "Nordsk Companiet"It was patronized by the Governor of Norbotten, the "lan" or county, where most of the lapps live, and managed by one of the official Lapp-Bailiffs--all for the the benefit of Lapps and raising of the low consumption of reindeer meat, not for the benefit of capital.

I send you a proof of the advertisements in the big papers throughout the week and the very instructive pamphlet about the use of the meat. It proved a great success and raised the consumption at any rate for this winter.

I also send you another copy of the Swedish laws and two books containing the motives upon which they are founded. The dollar you sent me will do pretty well for them all.

With best regards,
Yours-rather too weak.

K.B. Wiklund